THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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Allied Blitz Hits Invasion Rail Links; Japan Reopens Battle for 'Rice Bowl'; Military Renew Drive for Labor Draft

Post-Card Soldier Ballot; Churchill on 'Charter'; Cambridge Housing Aid

The World's Day—April 21, 1944

Washington: Post-Card Ballots for Servicemen

The War Ballot Commission has ordered the printing of 37,500,000 post-card application forms on which service personnel may apply for ballots to be cast in forthcoming elections. The large number allows for losses in shipment, it was explained.

The $16,000,000,000 Fifth War Loan drive will be opened by Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr., in a radiocast from Texarkana, Texas, on June 12.

Frederick S. Fales of New Rochelle, N. Y., a former President of the Standard Oil Company of New York and a retired director and Vice-President of the Socony-Vacuum Oil Company, was appointed by President Roosevelt to be a principal industry member of the National War Labor Board.

Europe: Colonial Preference Still Up to Britain

Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that under the British-American mutual assistance agreement "we were no more committed to abolition of imperial preference than the American Government was committed to abolition of their protective tariff." [Page 7.]

Pay increases of $1 a week have been granted to about 400,000 British railroad workers. Wage boosts of $2.40 had been asked by the unions.

London's bus strike continues, with 700 additional drivers walking out in protest over the use of army trucks in place of the idle buses. The dispute arose over the new summer schedules, which drivers claim spread their hours over too long a period.

British troops have taken over the Manchester gas works, where 500 employees went on strike April 20. The strike is in protest over wages and in defiance to union leaders.

The French National Committee of Liberation has "complete confidence" in the inter-Allied commands under General Eisenhower In England and General Wilson in the Mediterranean, General de Gaulle asserted in Algiers.

Massachusetts: Cambridge Plans Housing Aid

Authentic housing information for servicemen's families locating in Cambridge is to be available at a special Chamber of Commerce office following plans made at meeting today of Army, Navy, OPA, and business agencies. [Page 2.]

A seasonal order issued Feb. 16 prohibiting deliveries of fuel oil to large East Coast tanks having more than a 10-day supply was lifted today by the Petroleum Administration for War. The action is designed to help primary and secondary suppliers, jobbers, distributors, and large-scale consumers to stock fuel oil during the summer months.

Boston was richer today by $35, as a result of a money order sent by a conscience-smitten sailor to James J. McCarthy, City Treasurer. The sender wrote: "Enclosed please find $35 which you can put in the conscience fund. I'm a member of the U. S. Navy, so I'll sign myself A. Tar."

National: N. J. Transport Workers Sign Contract

Representatives of New Jersey's Public Service Co-ordinated Transport Company and the A. F. of L. transport union in Newark signed a contract providing retroactive pay increases totaling approximately $1,300,000 for 6,000 workers, dating back to February, 1943. The five-cent increase, bringing the basic rate to 90 cents an hour, received NWLB approval.

Americas: Bolivia Seeks to End Tin Walkout

Seeking to end the walkout that closed every Bolivian tin mine on April 19, the La Paz Government yielded to nation-wide pressure and returned former Interior Minister Pedro Silveti Arce to custody. He was in office during the 1942 strike at Catavi where many workers were reported killed and injured. [Financial Page.]

Argentina's Government took control of all grain elevators and other grain installations in Argentine ports under terms of a decree classifying such facilities as public utilities, it was announced in Buenos Aires.

Canada: New Labor Code Faces Major Test

Canada's new labor code faces its first major test in the strike which hase closed the Ford Motor Company of Canada at Windsor, Ontario. Work stoppage started when day-shift workers walked out for a "half holiday," as they called it, in protest over grievance procedure. The Company claimed the "general strike" a breach of contract which terminated the collective bargaining agreement, in effect since Jan. 15, 1942.

Australia: Censorship Injunction to Be Dropped

Injunction proceedings against the Australian censorship office will be dropped by the four Sydney newspapers recently suspended by Government censors, since they now have succeeded in publishing the articles which started the controversy. Still pending, however, is the proposed court action to test the legality of censorship regulations, but no date has been set for the hearing.

Orient: Far East Fishing Allotments Auctioned

Fishing allotments included in the Soviet-Japanese pact of March 30 were auctioned at Vladivostok on April 20, with 10 per cent going to Russian firms and the rest to Japanese, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow.

Whoopee! Corsage for Old 1003

Needham Junction commuters boarded the "eight o'clock" this morning with ripples of laughter—all because of Old 1003 of the New Haven Railroad and an artistic engineer.

Every other morning Old 1003 clanks and snorts into the station spraying newspaper reading and gossiping commuters with an assortment of cinders and hissing steam.

Granted, no one's paid much attention to the "old girl" these busy war days. She's been worked to the limit. Hasn't even had time to put on fresh make-up or change her dress.

After all, Old 1003 is human. She likes a pat, now and then, for a job well done. She likes to be greeted once in a while with a smile. Yes, she'd like a new coat or even one little frill to break the monotony of her wartime garb.

Well, she got it this morning. And was Old 1003 tickled! She fairly pranced into the station; head held high.

For, in the two flag holders on either side of her cow catcher were graceful bouquets of pussy-willows.

The Junction commuters stepped forward as Old 1003 passed, smiled their approval.

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New D. A. R. Head

Arnett's Studio

Mrs. Julius Y. Talmadge

Of Athens, Ga., elected President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Story: Page 3.

Millville Back In Self-Control After State Aid

By John Bond

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Once a "ghost town," left desolate by the moving of its one industry, Millville, a southern Massachusetts community of 1,000 persons, today stood on its own two feet for the first time in 10 years and viewed the future with confidence.

Forced into bankruptcy in 1932, when the tax rate jumped to $75 per $1,000 valuation and taken over the following year by the Millville Municipal Finance Commission, created by the Legislature, Millville today resumed control of its own affairs with a surplus of $34,523, of which $22,026 was in cash.

Twice after the Millville Finance Commission was established the Legislature renewed its tenure, but last year, when State Director of Accounts Theodore N. Waddell and other State fiscal experts pointed out that Millville was ready to resume its status as an independent town, the General Court terminated the State's responsibility.

Millville is the second Massachusetts municipality to shake lose from a state commission. Three years ago the city of Fall River resumed control over its own affairs after 10 years under state control due to financial difficulties which resulted in bankruptcy in 1931.

Election Held

Last month a town election was held and yesterday the Town Hall, unused for 10 years, was reopened and the new officials prepared to set up shop.

About all that was left in the dusty old building was the town's books and a rusty snowplow. A large safe, two typewriters, the school sterilizer, part of the call fire department's pumper, and road repair equipment were listed as missing.

Millville's return to self-government was not without incident. A

Continued on Page 2, Column 7

Clash of opinion upon National Service Act shows some strong 'selling' must be done

By Mary Hornaday

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Determined that the invasion of Europe and the lunge toward Tokyo shall be accompanied by war service legislation at home, Army and Navy officials have reopened their drive for a compulsory labor draft.

War, Navy, and Maritime chiefs have called in representatives of industry to explain to them the danger of "false public interpretations" of local victories that may imperil victory when we thrust at the foes' heart." Presumably this morale problem, known to be of great concern to men in charge of winning the war, will also be presented to labor.

The proposed national service act is stalled in Congress because little support was found for it even after President Roosevelt asked for it in behalf of his military chiefs in his January message.

Sharply dissenting statements issued after yesterday's conference by the National Association of Manufacturers and the Chamber of Commerce of the United States indicated that the country is still to be "sold" on the idea of compulsory civilian service. The leading labor groups have also opposed it.

No Easy Road for Bill

Robert M. Gaylord, President of the N. A. M., said after the meeting that such a law would be "disastrous to production." He added: "Industry knows that the way to get production is to lead men, not to drive them. It wants no part of forced labor."

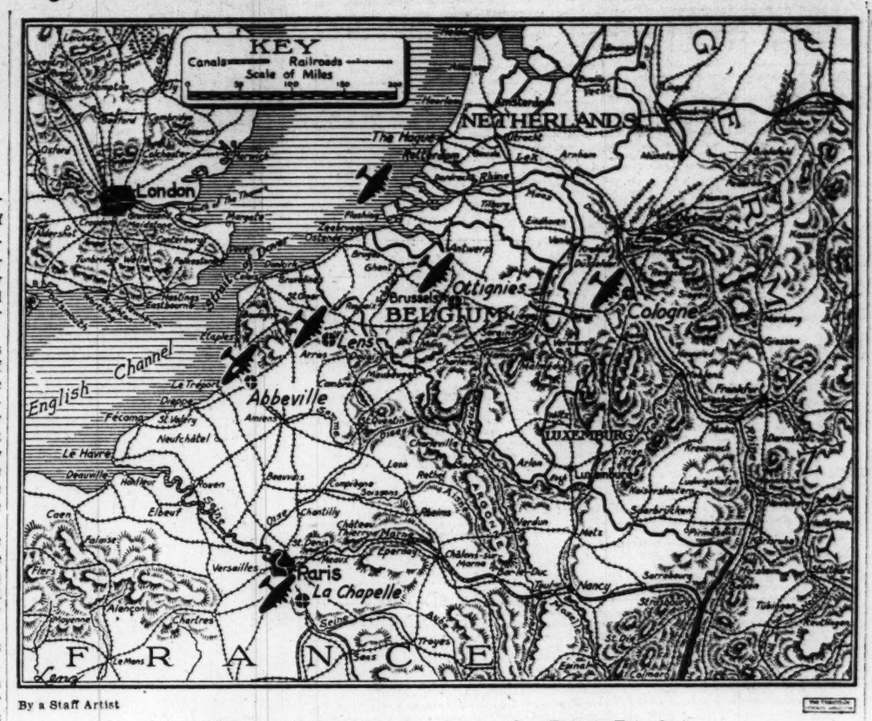
The Chamber of Commerce also took the position that "imposition of a compulsory law upon the industrial workers of the nation would bring complications which actually might retard rather than advance the war program." The Association of American Railroads, also represented at the meeting, did not divulge its fund.

Also attending the meeting were Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral Ernest J. King, Commander in Chief U. S. Fleet and Chief of Naval Operations; Lieut. Gen. Brehon B. Somervell, Commanding the Army Services Forces; Assistant Secretary of the Navy Ralph A. Bard, Senator Warren R. Austin (R) of Vermont, and Representative James W. Wadsworth (R) of New York. The latter two are authors of the Austin-Wadsworth national service bill.

These are the manpower facts that were presented to the industrialists and issued in an official statement under the names of Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox, and Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, Maritime Commission Chairman.

Essential industries must in-

Continued on Page 13, Column 5



By a Staff Artist

Allied Air Power Pounds Rail Links

Airplanes show how record concentrations of Britain-based American and British bombers are attacking the rail lines in western Europe on which Hitler is dependent for the transport of much of his invasion defense equipment. Black dots indicate targets in the past 24 hours.

Analyzing the Air War

U. S. Power Still Rising

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—American air power is still to reach its full crescendo over Europe, although a growing military opinion is convinced that bombing may pave the way for invasion but cannot take its place.

Massive as have been the latest aerial thrusts at Germany, with as many as 3,000 American warplanes flying over the Continent from British and Italian fields, the magnitude and frequency of the raids are due to be stepped up even more.

The peak of the American offensive in the air will come within the next few months.

This appraisal of the greater air war imminently in the making comes from informed military quarters, and other facts, shedding new light on what has already been accomplished, can now be made known.

American air power today dominates Europe. It has gained the upper hand over Germany prior to the invasion by sea and land and has made such destructive inroads on the Nazi productive capacity that Germany never again will be able to produce 1,300 planes a month, which is now accepted as the top figure of its former aircraft production.

At present, German factories are believed to be turning out only 300 to 350 planes a month.

Production Still Rising

In contrast, the United States Air Forces today possess more than 30,000 effective combat planes, with more than half that number already busy in the active theaters of the war. Production is still going up.

Another encouraging fact in the air picture is that United States losses have not approached the peak which was anticipated and prepared against. The United States lost more than 850 big

Continued on Page 6, Column 5

What It's Like Now in Berlin

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Naples, Italy, April 21 (AP)—The Distinguished Service Medal was awarded to Lieut. Gen. Ira C. Eaker today for outstanding work as Chief of the American air forces in Britain prior to his coming to the Mediterranean Theater.

Lieut. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Allied Deputy Commander in Chief in this theater, described the Mediterranean air commander as "foremost among our great air force leaders."

By Ernest Zaugg

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERN, Switzerland, April 21—A partial answer to the question what conditions are like in today's Berlin was given to me by a Swiss traveler just returned from a visit to the Reich Capital.

Between 70 to 80 per cent of all the buildings are destroyed, he said.

In some industrial suburbs, such as Erkner, destruction amounts to virtually 100 per cent.

Continued on Page 6, Column 7

Luftwaffe Remains Unknown Quantity

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

The largest question mark hanging over the forces gathering for the great invasion test is the present relative air strength of the contending nations.

For months American and British Air Forces have been eating away at the breeding ground of the Luftwaffe and battling it in the skies whenever and wherever it could be found.

They have established Allied air superiority. To what extent have they assured air supremacy over the invasion beaches on invasion day?

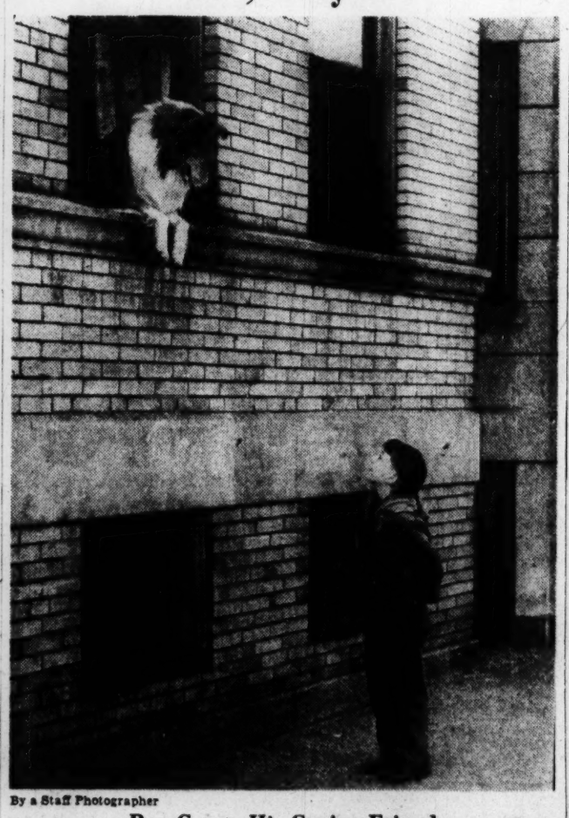
The answer to that question is not known and cannot be known until the test comes. Available information is fragmentary, and widely divergent conclusions can and are being drawn from it.

Conservative Estimates

Both American and British Air Commands are extremely conservative in their official estimates. Both repeatedly have called attention to the short-term effect of damage inflicted on German air-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

'Hi, Major'



By a Staff Photographer

Boy Greets His Canine Friend

Spring brings Westland Avenue, Boston, collie back to his first-floor window. Major knows almost everyone in the Back Bay and occupants of passing automobiles may be frequently seen waving their hands to him.

Westland Avenue happy again: Page 4

Soviet Snubbing of I. L. O. Shows New League Needed

By Frederick W. Carr

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21—Refusal of Russia to participate in the International Labor Conference, affiliated with the League of Nations, indicates to observers at the meeting here that the old League is out of the picture as an effective international machine and that some new formal machinery, perhaps based on the Atlantic Charter or a United Nations Council, is a prerequisite for Russian co-operation.

The reason that Russia boycotted the Conference was believed due to its expulsion from the League in 1939 after it went to war with Finland. Since then it has had nothing to do with a League agency.

The International Labor Organization, which is holding this Conference, is an instrument of the League. Its constitution was written into the Versailles Treaty which set up the League. Three fifths of its financing is done through the League. A single contribution of the League is made by nations which are members, and from this the quota due the I. L. O. is passed along to it. Na-

Continued on Page 13, Column 5

Censor Saves Marine— But Girls Will Never Know

ATLANTA, Ga., April 21 (AP)—A censor in the South Pacific was credited by Marine Corps headquarters here with this bit of backstopping:

On the company bulletin board was posted a notice: "Private Blank. Letter at mail desk. Name on envelope, Dorothy; name on letter, Betty. Check, and if correct, mail."

Badoglio Forms New Cabinet; Actionist Party Accepts Posts

NAPLES, Italy, April 21 (AP)—Marshal Pietro Badoglio today announced the formation of a new Italian War Government with himself as Premier and Foreign Minister.

The men who held the War, Navy, and Air Ministries in the old Cabinet remained at their posts in the new Government, as did the technican whom Premier Badoglio had chosen to head the Finance Ministry. The other posts were divided among Italy's six political parties of the Liberation Junta, and some Independents.

Premier Badoglio submitted the new list to King Victor Emmanuel following the agreement of the Actionist Party, the last of the holdout parties, to participate along with the other five of the Junta in the new Union Government.

Five outstanding figures were made Ministers Without Portfolio. They were Count Carlo Sforza, onetime Italian Foreign Minister, who led the anti-Fascist movement abroad; Benedetto Croce, philosopher and former Senator; Guilio Rodino, leader of the Christian Democrats, Pietro Mancini, Socialist and Palmiro Togliatti, Communist leader who in many years in Russia under the name of Ercole Ercoli was attached to the Third Internationale. Signor Togliatti recently returned from Moscow to take the lead in urging co-operation with Premier Badoglio in formation of a new Government.

Others heading Ministries are:

Gen. Taddeo Orlando, war.

Admiral Raffaele de Courten, Navy.

Gen. Renato Sandalli, Air.

Quinto Quintieri, President of the Bank of Calabria, Finance.

Salvatore Aldisio, Christian Democrat and former Deputy from Sicily, Interior.

Vicenzo Arangio-Ruiz, Liberal Party leader, Justice.

Fausto Gullo, Communist, lawyer and ex-deputy from Salerno, Agriculture.

Attilio Dinapolis, Socialist, Labor.

Francesco Cernaboni, Labor-Democracy, Communications.

Prof. Adolfo Omedeo, Action Party and Rector of the University of Naples, Public Instruction.

Alberto Tarchiana, Action Party, Public Works.

Germans counterattack in Poland—Russians slowly tightening grip on Sevastopol.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

Round-the-clock Allied air attacks of record intensity are being directed against the railroads of Western Europe. It is over these railroads that Hitler must move the men and equipment on which he is banking to repel the Allied invasion.

In less than 72 hours, more than 9,000 Britain-based planes have dropped nearly 15,000 tons of explosives on rail junctions, airports, plane factories, and coastal defense installations. And still more are on the way.

This concentration on transport links may mean that D-Day is approaching rapidly. Because railroads are targets that can be repaired relatively easily it has become an axiom of modern warfare that there is little point in knocking them out unless supplementary actions of some sort are contemplated soon afterward.

Additional hints that the invasion may be close at hand are seen in a Berlin Radio report that thousands of ships are being massed in British East Coast ports, and in an announcement that General Patton, who commanded the American Seventh Army in Sicily, has arrived in the "European theater of operations."

Last night an estimated 1,100 RAF planes attacked the rail yards at Cologne, unloosing more than 5,000 tons of bombs. Cologne is one of the key points in the vast network of rail lines leading from Germany to the "invasion coast."

In addition, RAF raiders pounded rail centers at Ottignies, 15 miles southeast of Brussels; Lens in the Pas-de-Calais area of France; La Chapelle on the outskirts of Paris, and Nazi shipping off the shore of Holland.

Today, Britain-based American daylight craft attacked transport links in Northern France, while Italy-based planes raided Bucharest again.

These raids followed closely on assaults on railroads near Calais yesterday by a fleet of from 750 to 1,000 Flying Fortresses.

Meanwhile, the pattern of the Allied aerial attacks in Italy suggests strongly that new offensive action also may be contemplated in the Mediterranean in the near future. In 2,000 flights yesterday, Allied planes concentrated almost exclusively on rail yards.

In Eastern Europe, the Germans continue to counterattack in Poland and also are lashing out at other points along the lengthy front. There is little change in the situation in Sevastopol. A Moscow dispatch said four German convoys had been attacked off Sevastopol earlier, but conceded that only three transports and a few smaller ships had been sunk. This is a further indication that the Russians may not have succeeded in closing entirely the sea lanes from the battered port.

In the war against Japan, the first large-scale fighting in China since the "Rice Bowl" battle last Fall has flared up again in northern Honan Province. An estimated 60,000 Japanese soldiers from Manchuria are seeking to force Chinese troops to give up a 150-mile portion of the important Peiping-Hankow railroad.

Air Over Europe:

Cologne Target Of RAF Attack

The RAF threw the crushing weight of 1,100 aircraft into an attack on Cologne, a German anti-invasion transport hub, and three other rail targets in France and Belgium during the night with a bomb load of more than 5,040 tons.

Only 16 bombers were lost in

Continued on Page 6, Column 3

What to Do; Where to Go; All Lined Up for G. I. Joe

G. I. Joe has lost his first two initials. No longer is he the G. I. of the Army, because he is now just Joe. After months or years in the armed services, where his every action was planned and executed under superior officers, he is now "on his own." He is coming back to civilian life because he has received a D. D. C.—disability discharge certificate — and now must re-brientate himself to a vastly changed world from the one he left to don the khaki or blue of Uncle Sam.

"Where do I go from here, boys?" he could ask—and receive a solid answer and a direct route to follow. The existing civilian agencies are ready. First, to his Selective Service Board; second, to the Veterans Administration Office, and third, to the veterans' section of the United States Employment Service.

At his local Selective Service board he finds two members who are engaged in the re-employment of discharged veterans. These volunteer workers are in touch with the U. S. E. S. and the Civil Service Commission. If Joe wants to go to work they direct him to the agency best fitted to serve his needs. If Joe needs advice or action on benefits to which he is entitled due to his service, he is told of the Veterans Administration.

At the U. S. E. S. Joe has some forms to complete—as do all applicants—and then he is taken to an experienced interviewer so that if he is a square peg—a square hole may be found for him. Probably Joe has had some practical training while in the service which helps him to secure a better job than the one he left. As a matter of record, the Joes who have been coming back are not interested in their old work, although their former employers are anxious and willing to re-employ them.

With the wartime activities crying for men, it is no trouble for Joe to get a job. The only trouble seems to be that Joe is puzzled when he finds that the jobs for $100 a week, which he has been told are numerous, are the exception and are going to trained men—and his envelope is more likely to contain $50.

So Joe goes to work. Some of his fellow workers look at him with awe as a hero—others are watching for the rough ways of the combat soldier to appear—but what Joe wants is regular treatment. He is proud of his service but above all he wants to be "one of the gang" no better and no worse than the other drivers, clerks, machinists or workers with whom he is now associated.

At the Veterans Bureau Joe finds himself quickly advised as to his rights regarding hospitalization and domiciliary care, disability pension and vocational rehabilitation. Most of the men he comes in contact with are veterans of either the First World War or the present global conflict. They are familiar with his feelings and needs. Recent changes in procedure have accelerated this activity so that within a few weeks, instead of months, Joe is enjoying his disability pension, receiving vocational rehabilitation or has been hospitalized.

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BOSTON

Regional Meeting Of Child Welfare League Announced

With emphasis on work with children in small communities, the Child Welfare League of America will hold a three-day New England Regional Conference in Greenfield, Mass., beginning next Tuesday.

Two nationally known New England ventures in wartime welfare planning will be discussed—the Springfield plan of education for democracy, and the Connecticut plan for social protection in war congested areas.

Clarence I. Chatto of the Springfield School Department will tell how his city is teaching children a greater religious and racial tolerance. Mrs. Frances L. Roth, Executive Secretary of the Social Protection Committee of Connecticut, will speak for her State.

Boston participants in the conference will be Alfred F. Whitman, George Swartzott, and Marguerite Harding of the Children's Aid Association, and Dorothy Howerton of the Church Home Society.

The Boston agencies affiliated with the League are: Boston Children's Friend Society, Children's Aid Association, Children's Mission to Children, Church Home Society, Division of Child Guardianship, Department of Public Welfare, Jewish Child Welfare Association, New England Home for Little Wanderers, Orchard Home School and the Avon Home of Cambridge.

'Ad-Club' to Hear Talk on Americas

Future of the Good Neighbor Policy in Latin America is to be discussed by Dr. Jose Padin, a native Puerto Rican who has just returned from South America, at the regular luncheon meeting of the Advertising Club of Boston, Tuesday, April 25, at the Hotel Statler. Dr. Padin, who has been long associated with the Boston publishing firm of D. C. Heath & Co., is to speak on "The Future of the Good Neighbor Policy."

There will also be a fashion show of feminine styles inspired by Latin American influences, presented by Filene's. Music will be provided by the Latin American Student Orchestra, composed of M. I. T. students from Latin America, directed by Gorgias O. Gianola.

Talk on Veterans' Status

Plans for rehabilitating and reemploying veterans returning to Massachusetts after service in World War II will be discussed by W. Rae Long, State Commissioner of Aid and Pensions, at the meeting of the National Office Management Association, Boston chapter, Tuesday evening, April 25, at Schrafft's West Street restaurant.

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Spars Offered New Course In Field of Radio

War Activities in New England

Training in the radio field for young women who can qualify, leading to a rating as SPAR petty officers, was announced today by Lieut. (j. g.) Barbara Kobler, SPAR recruiting officer for the First Naval District. "This is a new specialized field for women members of the Coast Guard Reserve," said Lieutenant Kobler. "A school for pre-radio training of these Spars will be designated as soon as a sufficient number of women qualified to take the training present themselves. The complete training program includes a pre-radio course, a subsequent primary course, and, for all those who successfully complete these, an advanced course in radio maintenance, including special equipment.

"A certain amount of manual dexterity is required of Spars who would qualify for the radio technician's rating. Experience in the operation of "ham" radio sets is helpful. Above all, a capacity for intensive study is necessary.

"Coast Guard radio technicians are concerned with the maintenance and repair of radios and radio stations, and such jobs require both practical and theoretical knowledge of the subject of radio.

"All women selected for the pre-radio training course will first complete the regular six weeks of recruit training at the U. S. Coast Guard Training Station at Palm Beach, Florida."

V-12 Unit Increased

An increase in the V-12 unit at Williams College has been authorized by the Navy Department, according to James P. Dexter, 3rd, President of the College, bringing the number of students training under that program to 615 by July 1, instead of the 440 formerly contemplated. This schedule will be getting under way as the last battalion of the V-5 unit—Navy Flight Preparatory School—leaves on Aug. 23.

State Guard Trained

Cape Codders comprising the Fourth Motor Squadron of the Massachusetts State Guard celebrated Patriots' Day with a day of intensive field work at Camp Edwards, Lieut. Col. Charles F. Tucy, commanding officer of the squadron, announced today. For that one day the Guardsmen were "in the Army now." Their training included observing the conditions of the infiltration course, where men crawl over 100 yards through barbed-wire entanglements and pass under machine-gun bullets a few feet above their heads.

The Guardsmen were given expert instruction from an anti-aircraft unit in the intricacies of the 90-millimeter guns. Each of the 15 officers and 90 enlisted men had comprehensive demonstrations in chemical warfare tactics, street fighting, field sanitation, firing on the skeet ranges, and descriptions of ordnance material.

Non-Sectarian Service

Finding an opportunity to extend his activity beyond the Anti-Aircraft unit, to which he is assigned, Chaplain Howard D. Morgan has been conducting services and Sunday school on a non-denominational basis for the residents of the trailer camp at Otis Field located at Camp Edwards, Cape Cod. While her husband is caring for the soldiers and adult civilians, Mrs. Morgan has similar services for the many children.

Wartime Service

Forty men left Boston yesterday for training at the United States Maritime Service Training Station at Sheepshead Bay, N. Y, according to an announcement from the Boston enrolling office of the service today. These men come from all the New England States and will be specially trained after a six weeks basic course in seamanship. On graduation the maritime service will have at its disposal newly made radiomen, hospital corpsmen, assistant pursers, deck and engine men, as well as cooks and bakers.

Wins Air Medal

Staff Sergeant John J. Murray of Cambridge, a waist gunner on an 8th Army Air Force Flying Fortress, has been awarded the Air Medal according to an announcement from England. Prior to using the guns in combat before entering the Army, Sergeant Murray was a physical tester at the Watertown Arsenal.

Another 8th A. A. F. gunner honored for his skill and courage is Technical Sergeant Robert E. White, of Boston, a right waist gunner on a Flying Fortress, who was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross. The youthful aerial gunner is officially credited with the destruction of one German fighter, shot during an attack on the Nazi long-range bomber base at Bordeaux, France. In addition to the D. F. C., Sergeant White has received the Air Medal with three oak leaf clusters since beginning active combat against the Luftwaffe.

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Bay Staters to Be Heard From London

Wacs and Soldiers to Radiocast to Folks at Home

A group of Massachusetts servicemen and Wacs are shown in a British Broadcasting Corporation studio in London as they looked over their notes preparatory to facing a microphone for a trans-Atlantic radiocast to the folks at home, exclusively for Westinghouse Stations WBZ and WBZA listeners. The program, to be aired at 6:45 p. m. tomorrow, is one of a regular quarter-hour series of interviews with Massachusetts men and women overseas. In front row, left to right, are WAC Sergeant Evelyn Clement, Boston; Ed Haaker, war correspondent, who handles the interviews; WAC Pfc. Katherine Schaaf, Hyde Park, Center, left to right, Pfc. Clarence White, Taunton; Pfc. Joseph Lachance, Lowell, and Sergeant James Norton, Hyde Park. Rear, left to right, Lieut. Albert Reinhart, Harvard; Sergeant Frank M. Connolly, United States Marine Corps, Arlington, and Staff Sergeant William F. Drew, Lexington.

Westland Avenue Happy Again Major Is Back in His Window

By W. Clifford Harvey
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With forelegs braced across the window sill of his first floor apartment at 38 Westland Avenue, Major, the big brown and white collie, with the long, friendly nose, is ready for the all-summer vigil that his hundreds of young and old friends have been waiting for on the sidewalk below.

Winter is too cold for Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Kate to keep the window open for their pet. But just as soon as the weather is comfortable (and sometimes, Mr. Kate says, when it isn't comfortable), Major's friendly face pushes out over the sidewalk, his big paws hang limply over the sill as he nods approval at the activities of the youngsters in the street below.

Likes to Romp

Living in a Boston apartment is not exactly Major's idea of a dog's life. Naturally, he likes to romp with his master in the Fenway, and wags his tail at the idea of moving into the suburbs for a glimpse of green grass and plenty of leg room. But sitting for hours in his window, Major has become a Westland Avenue institution, loved by the children and saluted by soldiers and sailors as they pass below him.

Not infrequently, as many as a dozen people gather below his window at one time, taking Major's picture, talking to him or feeding him valuable scraps in these days of rationing. Soldiers try to guess his name. The delivery men all know him and he knows them by their first names.

Sometimes a visitor to Boston asks to have Major come out and be photographed with him as a souvenir of Westland Avenue. Another time, when Major was no more than a puppy two years ago, someone offered $200 for him.

Every day tow elderly women drive by on the street in their huge Packard limosine "just to see and wave at Major." The other day a soldier and a sailor got in an argument over whether the collie was an Admiral or a General. Mrs. Kate told them he was only o "Major."

Photographed Dog

"Hh's probably the most photographed dog in Boston," Mrs. Kate explained. "He started to hang out the window just as soon as he was high enough to reach the sill. Gradually, as he grew he pushed farther and farther out the window until now he looms so large on the street that no one can miss him."

Sometimes Major will sit in his windowo all day with time out for only an occasional stretch. When a stranger goes by he seems to know it. He looks intently at the new face as though he is thiking: "I must remember that one."

Inside the Kate apartment the sound of laughing children rising from the sidewalk is a routine part of the family life. It is broken intermittently by the salutation from some delivery man or passing neighbor: "Hi Major!"

For Westland Avenue is happy again. It is Spring, and Major is back in his window.

OPA Collects Over $50,000 in Damages For Fish and Poultry Price Violations

Collection of more than $50,000 in treble damages during the last two months from New England fish wholesalers and poultry dealers who violated price ceilings, with practically the same amount still being sought under pending complaints, was announced today by the Regional Office of Price Administration.

As a result of the Federal Government's launching of widespread attacks in the Federal Courts, the OPA stated, $35,776 in treble damages was collected from 15 fish wholesalers, with $17,584 being collected from seven poultry dealers.

Yesterday, the OPA filed a complaint against another Boston fish concern, seeking $15,698 in treble damages, and also pending in the U. S. District Court at Boston is a suit in which the OPA seeks $27,259 in treble damages from another fish wholesaler for alleged price violations.

Five poultry dealers in Massachusetts and one in Maine received fines totaling $3,000 and suspended sentences of from six months to one year, as a result of OPA's fight to end "black market" operations.

In the first case of its kind in the nation, a Boston wholesale liquor house, and the firm president, have been named in two indictments returned by the Federal Grand Jury as the result of an OPA investigation which the indictments allege revealed the defendants filed false information on ceiling prices with the OPA.

In restaurant injunction proceedings the OPA won final judgments by stipulation against seven Springfield restaurants for food overcharges and final judgment by consent against a Boston drug chain and a Boston cafe.

Injunctions against violating ceiling prices were obtained against 13 Massachusetts produce dealers the OPA said. Three Massachusetts produce dealers pleaded guilty in U. S. District Court, criminal division, and paid fines totaling $10,000, and a Boston candy company paid $5,000 in settlement of a treble damage claim for violating ceiling prices.

Restaurant Men Of N. E. to Confer

More than 500 key restaurant men from all parts of New England are expected to attend the annual New England Regional Restaurant Conference, which will open on Thursday noon, April 27, at the Hotel Statler. The Conference will be under the direction of John W. Stokes, President of the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

George R. LeSauvage, of New York City, President of the National Restaurant Association, will be honored at luncheon, where he will report on activities of the National Association. He will be introduced by Andrew S. Seiler, Vice-President of the Massachusetts Association, and District Governor of the National Association.

Dean Leslie Rollins of the Harvard Business School will preside at the afternoon session. Speakers will include: Ruth Lawrence, Chief of Dietetics, Crotty Bros., whose subject will be "Ideas for 'No - Point - Low - Point' Menus", Walter E. Straub, Director of Food Rationing, Office of Price Administration, Washington. "The Institutional Rationing Outlook"; Earl Webb, Director of Distributive Education, Massachusetts Department of Education, Boston; "More Business — Fewer Employees — What's the Answer?" These will be followed by an open discussion period led by Dean Leslie Rollins.

The conference will adjourn for the opening of the New England Hotel and Restaurant Exposition which is to take place in the ballroom of the Statler.

Events Around Greater Boston

Tonight

A motion picture entitled "Shooting Birds with a Camera" will be presented by Mrs. Martin K. Bovey of Concord, Mass., in the Lecture Hall of the New England Museum of Natural History, at 8 p. m.

Saturday

Mrs. Mary P. Sayward will lecture on "American Paintings" at the Museum of Fine Arts at 11 a. m. Free to the public.

The New England Museum of Natural History announces the showing of free films on "Sea Elephants" and "Chelonians, Crocodilians, and Amphibians" at 11 a. m. and 3 p. m.

Prof. Carl Joachim Friedrich will speak on "A Christian Looks at the Jewish National Home" to be held at The Twentieth Century Association Luncheon at 3 Joy Street at 1 p. m. The public may attend the lecture at 2 p. m. free of charge.

Entertainment Timetable: Page 5
Radio Timetable: Page 5

April Drive Sets Paper, Tin Record

Boston's April salvage drive, which ends today, was headed for a record-smashing collection for the first four days of the week as reports from the first 18 of 22 wards showed a total of 943,485 pounds of paper collected, 132,580 pounds more than were received in the same wards last month.

The figures represented approximately 100,000 pounds in excess of the five-day total for last month, as the current drive had still another day to go.

Residents of Wards 15, 16 and 17 of Dorchester and Ward 18 of Hyde Park yesterday contributed 330,530 pounds of waste paper and 64,300 pounds of tin. A total of 207,735 pounds of tin cans have been collected during the week.

Yesterday's $25 war bond winners for waste paper collectors were: Mrs. S. Blume, Jamaica Plain; Don Levine, Roxbury; Leo Montgomery, Dorchester, and B. Rubinovitz of Dorchester.

A total of 22 war bonds will have been awarded by the Boston Salvage Committee by tomorrow noon to persons who contributed paper during the week.

Mayor Tobin last night extended the official thanks of the city and the Boston Salvage Committee to the patriotic householders who already have co-operated in sending hundreds of tons of waste paper rolling on their way to mills turning out vital war supplies, where stockpiles have been dangerously low.

Yesterday's collections by wards compared with those of a month ago are as follows:

Paper	Yesterday	March
Ward 15	52,500	48,200
Ward 16	102,730	79,275
Ward 17	67,600	68,600
Ward 18	97,700	114,600
Totals	330,530	308,675

Tin	Yesterday	March
Ward 15	17,900	22,900
Ward 16	11,000	19,400
Ward 17	23,500	17,000
Ward 18	11,900	38,500
Totals	64,300	96,300

Wright Kin Testifies In Movie Libel Suit

Characters in the motion picture "Primrose Path" were recognized as resembling the Wright family of Fall River, Mass., by Mrs. Vera Saunders, a waitress in New York City and one of the daughters in the Wright family, Judge George C. Sweeney was told in the United States District Court today. Mrs. Saunders, testified in the libel suit of three members of that family against the R. K. O. Radio Pictures, Inc., for a total of $600,000 damages.

Mrs. Saunders testified that she came to Boston from New York today to attend the court session. She described the family home on the hill in Fall River, its surroundings, and the life of the parents and nine children, of which she was one, and that she knew and played as a girl with Victoria Lincoln of Fall River, author of the book "February Hill," said to be the basis for the motion picture.

Stewart Everett Rowe

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., April 21 (AP)—Stewart Everett Rowe, who passed on here today, was Mayor of Portsmouth in 1940-42, and former County Treasurer and County Solicitor of Rockingham County.

A native of Kensington, he attended Phillips Exeter Academy and Boston University Law School and was a practicing attorney in Exeter for 20 years before coming to Portsmouth in 1931.

He served as County Treasurer from 1917 to 1925 and as County Solicitor from 1925 to 1931 as a Republican. He was defeated for re-election but in 1934 received the Democratic nomination for County Solicitor. He was chosen Mayor as a Democrat.

Noted for his prose and verse, Mr. Rowe received personal letters from Presidents Taft and Theodore Roosevelt for campaign poems.

Cambridge C. of C. Plans Center on Housing Data

Formation of a special information bureau in the Cambridge Chamber of Commerce, to disseminate authentic information to all affected in the housing problem of the 4,000 families of servicemen who are locating in that educational center is expected as a result of a meeting of Army, Navy, Office of Price Administration, and business representatives held there today.

Featured by the sentiment of co-operation, the round-table discussion was summed up by Edgar Driscoll, regional director of OPA, who said "Education of the affected persons is the key to the solution of the problem."

Those attending the meeting were Mr. Driscoll, William F. Riley, James Brennan, and Frank J. Reardon all of the OPA rent division; Maj. Edward J. Sherman, Personnel Service officer of the First Service Command; Lieut. (jg) A. X. O'Connor, welfare office of the Naval Communication School at M. I. T., and Miss Elizabeth S. Wentworth of the Army and Navy Officers' Housing Bureau in Boston.

Common Understanding

Complete understanding of the situation by both the landlords and the tenants, brought about by better information service to the servicemen by the armed services and to the landlords by the civilian agencies, was seen by Miss Wentworth as the definite way to avoid further troubles. Miss Wentworth is in daily contact with the hundreds of service families coming to this area.

She urged that the Army and Navy have a short-form lease drawn up which would b easily understood by the soldiers, sailors and landlords. "Such a lease," said Miss Wentworth, "would do away with the many complications arising from verbal contracts which are often misunderstood."

Formation of the clearing house bureau by the Chamber of Commerce was urged by Major Sherman, who said that the house and apartment owners should be assured that the Army would cooperate with them in seeing that their interests are protected. Mr. Brennan explained that the servicemen should always see the landlords registration so that any chaneg in rates could be, checked by the OPA.

Meeting Proposed

Every facility of the OPA will be directed to the helpful solution of local problems according to Mr. Driscoll, who proposed that the local property owners hold a meeting at which the practical problems caused by war conditions, either of servicemen families or war workers, be brought up, discussed and crystallized into definite situations which could be met with definite steps.

"Property owners have been requested by the Chamber of Commerce to list themselve sas not able to care for servicemen, if they so desired," said Mr. Townsend, "and none has done so. The difficulties which faced us as the large demand became apparent last summer were largely caused by inexperience. We are better able to take care of the housing situation now, although the manpower problem is everpresent with our residents."

Town of Millville Comes Back

Continued from Page 1

close contest developed in the race for the third seat on the Board of Selectmen and when a tie vote was recorded, a recount was held. This resulted in a one-vote margin for John V. Powers and an appeal to the State Supreme Judicial Court on the validity of some of the ballots by Joseph V. Lamansky the loser.

But notwithstanding such minor local friction, the town's prospects for success were viewed by State authorities as excellent. No new business has come to Millville to take the place of the United States Rubber Company plant which closed its doors in 1930, leaving much of the town's population unemployed, but by 1942, of the 1,069 residents, over 20 years of age, 617 were gainfully employed. Of the balance, 64 were in the armed forces, 255 were housewives "at home," 49 were listed as retired, 62 were considered unemployable, and 22 were classified as unemployed.

Of the employed residents only 82 work in Millville while the balance have found employment in neighboring towns.

Millville's tax rate for 1944 will be $42.40 compared with the $75 rate to which it climbed in 1932. The town's assessed valuation is estimated at $1,000,000. Revenue above the tax levy will come from the State distribution to cities and towns of corporation, gasoline, income and other taxes.

When the Millville Municipal Finance Commission took charge of the town's affairs in 1933, bills had been contracted to the amount of $65,469. A county tax was owed of $2,678, and loans outstanding were $34,000, of which $20,000 was funded. Today it has no debt..

No Water System

A report to the Legislature last year by the Massachusetts Development and Industrial Commission disclosed that Millville has neither a drinking water system or sewers. A water system for fire fighting, with hydrants throughout the town, derives its water from the Blackstone River, but with the loss of the dams and the United States Rubber plant pump, the supply is meager. Millville carries an "E" insurance rating.

Although the town has two elementary schools, one of them portable, there is no high school, and pupils are sent to the neighboring town of Blackstone. There are no shops or recreational facilities in town.

The Development and Industrial Commission report pointed out that the immediate prospects for new industry coming to Millville are not encouraging, although a substantial portion of Millville citizens would prefer local employment. Any new manufacturer would experience serious if not insurmountable difficulties in obtaining machinery and building equipment, according to the Commission.

The lack of water supply, storage, fire protection and community facilities mitigate against attracting new industries to the town.

Despite the lack of certain facilities which would seem to constitute serious liabilities against the future prosperity of the town, state officials are confident of Millville's future. Mr. Waddell pointed out that approximately 150 other towns in the State were lacking in the same things and yet were able to maintain a sound financial base.

Research Guide To Newspapers Near

An historical and descriptive bibliography of American newspapers up to 1820, which has been hailed as an indispensable aid and guide to research in early American history, is now awaiting publication, members of the American Antiquarian Society were told recently during their semiannual meeting at the Club of Odd Volumes, 77 Mt. Vernon Street. Clarence S. Brigham, Director of the Society, prepared the bibliography.

About 40 members from New England, New York, Philadelphia, and Washington attended the meeting. Papers were presented on "The Nature of American Loyalism" by Leonard W. Labaree of New Haven, Conn., and "American Literature and American Politics—A Study of the Relations of Some of the Greater American Writers to their Political Affiliations" by Arthur H. Quinn of Philadelphia, Pa. Vice-President Paul B. Morgan presided in the absence of President Samuel Eliot Morison.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Rain

Boston and Vicinity—Light rain this afternoon and tonight ending late tonight. Saturday partly cloudy. Continued cool tonight but slightly warmer on Saturday than today. Gentle to moderate winds.

Southwestern Maine—Cloudy tonight with light rain in the south portion ending late tonight. Not quite so cool as last night in the central and south portions. Saturday partly cloudy, slightly warmer in the south portion.

New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island—Continued cool tonight with light rain ending late tonight. Saturday partly cloudy and somewhat warmer.

Eastport to Block Island—No storm or small craft warnings are being displayed.

High Tides at Boston

Friday, 11:10 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Saturday, 11:36 a. m.; height 10.9 feet

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Perpetual Ownership of Bases Urged for Destroyer Trade

By Neal Stanford
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21 — Three forward-looking Congressmen after visiting naval bases leased back in 1940 from the British in exchange for 50 overage destroyers have recommended that the 99-year clause in the original agreement be changed to perpetual ownership.

The United States already has spent $130,000,000 on these Atlantic bases, the Committee reported to the House Naval Affairs Chairman, Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, and undoubtedly millions more will be put into those bases before the end of the war.

"Rather than await the expiration date and encounter the hazards of ill will and difficulties which may arise, we felt that steps should be taken immediately by our Government to have the bases changed to in perpetuity."

The three men who made the survey and signed the report were Representatives F. Edward Herbert (D) of Louisiana, W. Sterling Cole (R) of New York, and William E. Hess (R) of Ohio.

The bases involved in the deal made on Sept. 3, 1940, when Britain desperately needed destroyers for antisubmarine duty are located in Bermuda and Newfoundland—which in the words of the agreement were "gifts"—and in the Bahamas, on Jamaica, St. Lucia, Antigua, Trinidad, and in British Guiana.

A naval air station with seaplane base was established at each site with an operating base included at Newfoundland and an operating base and a lighter-than-air base as well as radio station established at Trinidad.

The Committee also recommended that the United States transfer surplus warships after the war to Brazil and other co-operating Latin-American countries but without giving up title. Because of Brazil's co-operation and help in putting Natal at the disposal of the Allies the African campaign was successfully carried through two years before it otherwise could have been the report said.

Other sections of the report:

1. Recommended against making further concessions to the British connected with plantation operations at the Navy's operating base at Trinidad.

2. Recommended that fuller use be made of facilities at Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, especially for small craft.

3. Criticized the massive installations at Roosevelt Roads, Puerto Rico, there being "no work to justify its construction."

4. Praised Army and Navy commanders in the Caribbean area and also Jefferson Caffery, United States Ambassador to Brazil.

5. Recommended that in the interests of good-neighborliness and hemisphere security Latin-American countries be invited to send candidates for naval training to Annapolis.

'Looking Ahead'

LONDON, April 21 (AP) — The British press today practically ignored a report of a subcommittee of the United State House Naval Affairs Committee recommending negotiations for permanent possession of the eight Western Hemisphere naval bases leased from Great Britain in 1940 for 99 years.

London papers carried no editorial comment whatever. A few morning papers printed the story on page one. The Daily Sketch did not carry it at all, and the News Chronicle printed a 10-line item captioned "looking ahead."

Mrs. Julius Talmadge Inducted Into Office as New D.A.R. Head

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21 — Mrs. Julius Young Talmadge of Athens, Ga., was inducted into office as President-General of the Daughters of the American Revolution today, the first southerner to head that organization in its 53 years.

Named President-General on the second ballot of a run-off election yesterday, Mrs. Talmadge was returned to office with just one more vote than the 814, or simple majority, needed. A total of 1,626 votes was cast by delegates to the D. A. R.'s Continental Congress at the Commodore Hotel here.

Voting Described

The runner-up with 769 votes was Mrs. Samuel J. Campbell of Mount Carroll, Ill., Treasurer-General of the Administration which vacated office today. She led the first ballot with 916 votes. The third candidate, Mrs. George D. Schermerhorn, of Reading, Mich., received 42 votes.

Two more of the 13 cabinet members were elected with Mrs. Talmadge yesterday. They are Mrs. John Logan Marshall, of Clemson, S. C., First Vice-President-General, and Mrs. Tom Benton Throckmorton, of Des Moines, Iowa, Third-Vice-President-General.

Opposition Withdrawn

Since Mrs. Campbell had placed four of her tickets on the cabinet in the first election, seven cabinet offices were still vacant today, necessitating a third election and causing some alarm among hotel officials, who explained that the Commodore had 900 additional guests coming in this afternoon.

The election today promised to be one in name only, however, as both Mrs. Campbell and Mrs. Schermerhorn have withdrawn their opposition slates.

Mrs. Talmadge was presented to the Congress at a victory dinner last night by Mrs. William H. Pouch of New York, the retiring President-General. She said that her main objective was to continue the war work of the present administration.

The new President-General is a widow and manages an 800-acre pecan plantation in Georgia left to her by her husband, a wholesale grocer, three years ago. She has been active in the D. A. R. for 34 years, holding the office of State Regent and running unsuccessfully for President-General in 1929.

Nippon Taste Spoiled —For 'Booby Traps'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, —Anzac fighters of the Pacific have devised a way to dissuade the Japanese from making extensive use of booby traps. The method is simply to employ the same tactics until the enemy gets discouraged.

The Japanese, it is thought, developed their technique under German advice and have built some traps which at the time seemed ingenious. But the Anzacs are now going them one better.

The Australians were so attracted by the possibilities of the booby trap that they built an experimental laboratory to find effective devices. A sergeant who had been in Greece, Crete and Libya, carried out experiments in the jungles with five companions that proved invaluable. Australian troops are now using his findings and devices in numerous battle zones.

Michigan Delegates Free, But Reminded of Dewey

DETROIT, April 21 (AP)—Michigan's 41 votes in the Republican National Convention were all but pledged yesterday to Gov. Thomas E. Dewey, of New York, for the Republican presidential nomination.

Withholding formal instructions —never binding in Michigan beyond the first ballot—the Party's State convention unanimously adopted a resolution praising the New York Governor, a native of Owosso, Mich., and asserting that the delegates to the National Convention "should bear in mind" that Dewey "is the overwhelming favorite" of Michigan voters for the nomination.

Sardinia Open to Funds

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—The Post Office Department announced today that personal-support remittances now may be sent to individuals in Sardinia and 14 possible provinces in Southern Italy. Heretofore it had been possible to send remittances to Sicily only. Funds must be transmitted through banking institutions.

Streit Claims U. S. Has Need Of Great Idea

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Clarence K. Streit, leader of the movement for a world-wide federal union, declared last night at a dinner in his honor that American soldiers are about to embark on the invasion of Europe lacking, for the first time in the nation's military history, the force of a "great idea" to inspire their effort.

President Roosevelt, Congress and the candidates seeking the Presidency this year, Mr. Streit said, bear a "heavy responsibility" for failure to provite this "moral force that could save so many lives." The idea which is missing in this conflict, he added, is "the old American idea of freedom through free government" which he argued should now be broadened by American leaders to include the world.

Owen J. Roberts, Associate Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, presided over the dinner and read congratulatory letters and telegrams, many of which lauded Mr. Streit as the one man who had done most to stimulate in this country an interest in the organization of the world for peace.

Representative Clare Boothe Luce (R) of Connecticut wired that Mr. Streit "has done more than any other living person in the world to focus public attention on the great truth that in union there is strength and in the federating principle lies the best hope for centruries of peace." Secretary of the Interior Harold L. Ickes expressed hope in a letter that Mr. Streit's work might be "largely expanded in the near future."

In his address Mr. Streit said that "this time we have gone to war for freedom, indeed for four freedoms, but the leader who put the greatest accent on freedom has passed mutely over the primary American principle that freedom can be had only by instituting free government.

"There is no hint of this principle," he continued, "in the Atlantic Charter or in the Declaration of the United Nations or in the Teheran Communique."

Mr. Streit of California, Mo., makes his home in Washington.

His friends at the dinner presented him with a fund totaling $8,591.

Bricker Says: 'Save Democrats'

PHOENIX, Ariz., April 21 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker of Ohio concluded his 10-day campaign tour of the West here with a luncheon speech in which he said the Republicans must win this coming autumn "in order to save the Democratic Party."

"The Democrats," said the candidate for the Republican presidential nomination, "don't have any more voice in our government than the Republicans."

"When we have freed the world from autocracy, then we will free the United States from needless and costly bureaucracy," the Governor said.

Rescue of Stassen At Sea Is Reported

MADISON, Wis., April 21 (AP)—"We may have rescued the next President," a Wisconsin sailor wrote his parents in a letter describing the rescue at sea of an officer he identified as Lieut. Commander Harold E. Stassen, former Minnesota Governor and Republican presidential possibility.

The Navy Department said it had no confirmation of the report. But at South St. Paul, Minn., Mrs. Stassen, wife of the flag officer in Admiral William D. Halsey's South Pacific fleet, said she had "heard something about it."

William Bormett, a former University of Wisconsin athlete, who is a sound man aboard a subchaser, mentioned the incident in three letters.

In a letter to his parents, he said:

"The other day something happened that I think you might be interested in. Just a few weeks ago we were patrolling in front of one of those islands when somebody saw a small boat ahead. We came close and noticed that they were having enigne trouble. We took the passengers aboard and one of them was Stassen. I've read where he's being wanted as a candidate for President. Well, maybe we have saved the next one."

In Washington the Navy said it had no confirmation of the report.

South Carolina Acts On Negro Vote Issue

COLUMBIA, S. C., April 21 (AP) —The South Carolina General Assembly, assured by its leaders that "white supremacy" had been preserved, adjourned sine die.

The General Assembly was called into extraordinary session last Friday by Gov. Olin D. Johnston after a sub-committee of the Democratic Executive Committee told the Governor that a U. S. Supreme Court decision in the Texas primary case might be grounds for Negroes to demand a right to participate in South Carolina's Democratic primaries.

The Legislation enacted 147 bills which separated the Democratic primary from state government control. Future primaries will be operated entirely under party rule without government sanction, prohibition or direction.

Waiting for Hero's Return

Associated Press

'Commando' Kelly Is on His Way Home

Mrs. Irene Kelly, mother of Technical Sergeant Charles E. "Commando" Kelly, and two of her soldier sons, John (left) and George, look out a window of the Kelly home in Pittsburgh, Pa., while awaiting the arrival of the Congressional Medal of Honor winner.

Mexico Faces Serious Unrest As Result of Zooming Prices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY, April 21—The Mexican Government is faced with a serious problem today in the form of soaring living costs, which, having far outstripped wage increases, is causing deep unrest. Strikes, threats of strikes with demands for wage raises up to 50 per cent, mass demonstrations and lawlessness have been mounting.

Though she is not an active belligerent in the war, Mexico has a war-born inflation problem on her hands greater than that of her Allies who are actively involved.

Already on the rise before Mexico entered the war, prices of basic commodities of food and clothing and of services have since the beginning of 1943 climbed unabatedly upward to alarming all-time highs. Wages not following in any measure this phenomonal rise, discontent and suffering have become widespread.

An indication of the extent of the disturbance is the fact that the President, under war emergency powers, has decreed the application of capital punishment as penalty for highway robbery and banditry. The first legal executions in Mexico since 1929, when capital punishment was abolished, have taken place under the new provisions.

Preventive Measures Fail

The Government has attempted a wide variety of measures to check inflation, but despite all measures prices have continued to increase. These measures have included price-fixing of foods; freezing of wages and rents; restriction of credit; regulation of exports; withdrawal from a circulation of "inflationary" currency. The Government, in order to check food shortages, has even subsidized grain by recently purchasing quantities from the United States.

Public confidence, as well as the national larder, has been disturbed by scarcities due to speculation—therefore artificial scarcities rather than real ones. Speculation has been one of the contributing factors in the price rise. Knowledge of this fact has not helped public morale, especially since the country has been rocked from time to time during recent months by "exposés" by leading publications against well-known businessmen, and even members of the Government, who have been accused of being involved in the speculative enterprises.

The situation is serious because it affects a vast population who live on the margin of starvation, at best. A large fairly prosperous middle class is able to weather a shrinking buying power to a certain point at least. But Mexico's millions who live on a poverty level, feel the pinch immediately.

Strikes Reflect Unrest

A reflection of workers' needs is the number of strikes in recent weeks. One of the most paralyzing was the 26-day telephone strike of the Mexicana system, caused by wage demands, "Novedades" one of the large Capital daily newspapers was closed by a salary strike. The day after it began republishing the editor and publisher, Herrerias was shot and mortally wounded by one of the employees.

Mining workers are now threatening a strike which will involve some 105 companies and stop the work of most of the country's mining operations. Asking for 50 per cent pay increases, they threaten to strike on May 4 if their demands are not met.

Blame for Mexico's inflationary situation has been cast at many doors. Speculation, lack of agricultural and industrial machinery, inadequate transportation, a surplus of idle capital coupled with restricted buying and investment opportunities, the gap between prices the United States can pay for products and those which the Mexican market itself can pay, and an "uneven trade balance" have all been named as factors.

In the minds of many Mexicans the entire blame is placed on the United States who is accused of "buying up everything" which would otherwise be supplying the Mexican domestic needs. In order to circumvent this accusation, the United States Government has required that purchases of Mexican products be made through inter - government transactions. The Mexican Government for its part has prohibited export of certain commodities—wool, for instance, and has limited export of others to "surpluses."

The idea that the United States is to blame is fostered by elements who oppose Mexican - United States co-operation. These and other elements are also using the unrest and discontent in the country as political capital for agitation against the Mexican Government itself.

Texas Opposes U. S. Negro Vote Ruling

AUSTIN, Texas, April 21 (AP)—In a sharply worded motion, Attorney General Grover Sellers of Texas has asked the Supreme Court of the United States to set aside its April 3 ruling opening state democratic primary elections to Negroes and asked permission to argue personally the rehearing request.

The motion, mailed yesterday, argued against the opinion, which held that ". . . the great privilege of choosing his rulers may not be denied a man by the state because of his color."

The state's motion said:

"Despite the seeming unpopularity of its philosophy among certain strata of our government, the State of Texas continues to adhere to the fundamental American principle that elections are conducted, not for the purpose of choosing 'rulers' but for the purpose of electing 'public servants.'. . ."

Civil Service Wants Jobs On Higher Level

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Warning that the merit system in the civil service will face a critical period in the postwar transition from a war to a peace economy, the annual report of the National Civil Service Reform League, adopted at its 62d annual meeting here last night, urges that Government service be made more attractive in salaries, opportunities to advance, and in reward for unusual capacity and accomplishment in order to encourage persons of unusual talent and training to continue to serve after the war.

Disbandment or drastic reduction of many present war agencies and expansion of peacetime agencies in the immediate postwar period will present the merit system with a direct challenge to allocate talent properly, the report stresses, urging the necessity of resisting the clamor for political patronage and "the overzeal of politicians vying for the soldier vote."

Taking Advantage

"Already," the report declares, "they are taking advantage of popular feelings to pass laws turning over virtually all Government places to war veterans without considering the demoralizing effect that these hastily conceived, sweeping proposals may have on the efficient management of our governmental agencies.

"There are many ways in which our country can show gratitude to its war veterans without adopting a wrong way of taking care of them. Giving them a virtual monopoly of the civil service without regard to merit or fitness is the poorest way to provide for them.

"We have always maintained that granting to any class of citizens preference in appointment to the civil service and in promotions is inconsistent with the principle of merit underlying a career service in government. We urge the legislature not to adopt hasty blanket proposals for preference in the civil service, but to integrate such preferences with other comprehensive programs for rehabilitating, training and reemploying veterans."

That political patronage "is only adjourned and not dead," is illustrated, the report charges, by the efforts of Senator Kenneth McKellar (D) of Tennessee "to press his proposal of last year requiring Senate confirmation of appointments to all higher salaried posts whether or not they involve determination of policy."

Other Remedies

Terming the hitching of the proposal as a rider to the Independent Offices Appropriation bill as "an unjustifiable attempt to dragoon the House of Representatives into acquiescing in the proposal," the report stresses that there are other remedies to correct unwise appointments to government offices "than to subject tens of thousands of administrative positions to almost certain political patronage."

Despite "certain blunders and overlapping of duties," the report holds that the civil service merit system has met the demands of the war emergency "reasonably well," adding that without the merit system such inconsistencies would be overwhelming.

While strongly protesting "unwarranted increases of personnel in a number of war agencies," the report nevertheless believes that through the merit system, the United States has gained the services of men and women, the vast majority of whom are "working loyally, efficiently, and often at great personal sacrifice."

Women of Americas Invite Mrs. Roosevelt to Return

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21 — Women from 19 American republics, assembled here this week for the annual meeting of the Inter-American Commission of Women, invited Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to come back to Latin America and spend enough time to get acquainted with women of all classes.

"Since Mrs. Roosevelt has demonstrated her firm convictions of democracy and since she possessed the confidence and affection of Latin-American women," the resolution said, she should be invited to visit all Latin-American countries, staying long enough to understand women of all classes and "to help them with her experience."

In another resolution, the women backed one of Mrs. Roosevelt's major projects—the inclusion of a woman on the peace conference delegation of each nation.

Miss Mary Cannon, newly appointed Commission member from the United States, was author of a resolution recommending that social security laws of each country be expanded to include agricultural and domestic workers and also maternity leave for mothers.

Miss Cannon was elected Secretary of the Commission and Mrs. Amalia Caballero Castillo Ledon, of Mexico was named Vice-President. Miss Minerva Bernardino, of the Dominican Republic, remains as Chairman.

In other resolutions, the Commission asked that legal stigmas be removed from illegitimate children, indorsed a monument to Raquel Prada, Brazilian journalist who passed on this year, paid tribute to women in the armed forces of the United Nations and asked for a hemispheric conference on social problems.

Stirrings among the women in Latin America to gain the right to vote were noted in delegates reports. The Commission sent a telegram to Venezuela where a suffrage bill has a good chance of early enactment.

Ohio 'Magazine Lady' Meets Troop Trains

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Congress heard yesterday about Mrs. Ernest McGraner, the Athens, Ohio, "magazine lady."

Representative Thomas A. Jenkins (R) of Ohio, said in a speech that Mrs. McGraner meets every troop train passing through Athens to give the soldiers magazines, stamped post cards and other things.

Living near the station where every train stops for water and coal, Mrs. McGraner began her unusual activity because she wanted to do something for the war, Mr. Jenkins said. At first, she collected magazines from neighbors, but now she receives scores every day from persons throughout the country.

Mr. Jenkins said Mrs. McGraner receives word of approaching troop trains from telegraph operators at near-by stations and meets the trains regardless of the hour.

Chicago Sun Wins Ayer Cup; Second Place to The Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—The Chicago Sun has been awarded the F. Wayland Ayer Cup, highest honor in the 14th annual exhibition of newspaper typography conducted by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc.

The newspaper was selected from more than 1,000 entries in the competition open to all English-language newspapers in the United States. The award is based upon excellence in typography, makeup, and press work. An additional factor of newsprint saving in the use of type and format was included in this year's judging.

Honorable mention was given the following:

Newspapers of more than 50,000 circulation—1, The Christian Science Monitor; 2, Los Angeles Times; 3, Saint Paul (Minn.) Pioneer Press.

Circulation of 10,000 to 50,000—1, Kenosha (Wis.) Evening News; 2, St. Petersburg (Fla.) Times; 3, Elizabeth (N. J.) Daily Journal.

Less than 10,000 circulation—1, Endicott (N. Y.) Daily Bulletin; 2, Hornell (N. Y.) Evening Tribune; 3, Titusville (Pa.) Herald.

Tabloids, regardless of circulation—PM (New York), with special mention for the Washington (D. C.) Daily News.

Judges were Miss Dorothy Thompson, columnist; Admiral A. J. Hepburn, chairman of the General Board of the Navy Department; Lowell Mellett, former Administrative Assistant to the President; Jean Cearlu, poster artist, and Prof. Thomas F. Barnhart of the University of Minnesota.

Navy Runs Planes Daily From Seattle to Alaska

SEATTLE, Wash., April 21 (AP) —Daily freight and passenger runs from Seattle to Alaska have been in operation by the Naval Air Transport Service Squadron Five for almost two years, the Thirteenth Naval District declared today.

The 6,000-mile round trip was installed in July 1942. The Japanese still were encamped on Kiska Island when the first 6,000-mile round trip to Attu was made, but the N. A. T. S. pilots simply flew their unarmed cargo planes around them.

Seagoing Civilians Help Run Supplies

NEW ORLEANS, April 21 (AP)—Seagoing civilians are interlocking with the Army Transportation Corps to "run" supplies to soldiers stationed on island chains in combat zones.

Under supervision of Capt. Ted Schermer of Cleveland, Ohio, area commander, and Capt. Jerome J. Dossat, Commandant of the New Orleans Port of Embarkation, Transportation Corps Marine Officers School, civilian mariners are training at the New Orleans Marine School—the only school of its kind in the United States — to ship out as masters, first and second mates, and engineers for dangerous missions.

"These men are a selected group," Captain Schermer said, "who have volunteered to go any place in the world in combat zones, under the most dangerous wartime conditions."

Captain Schermer added that a few will be commissioned into the Army, but that most will remain civilians.

Falange Membership Issue in Citizenship

SAN JUAN, P. R., April 21 (AP) —Jose Jesus Rodriguez Alvarez, who admitted he was once a member of the Spanish Falange, was granted United States citizenship by Federal Judge Robert A. Porter on April 17 after a two-hour hearing in which U. S. District Attorney Philip F. Herrick opposed the application.

Señor Rodriguez denied he subscribed to the principles of the Falange, Spain's official political party. He said he joined July 21, 1938, at the request of an uncle who was a leader of the Falange in the city of Mayaguez.

Mr. Herrick introduced Señor Rodriguez' membership card and the testimony of one witness who said Señor Rodriguez once failed to stand up when "The Star Spangled Banner" was lpayed at a baseball game.

The action was viewed here as a preliminary test case for denaturalization proceedings against Isidro Conde Fernandez and Alfonso Molinelli.

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Women's Defense Corps Revamps Training Course

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers

Assistant Woman's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Celebrating its third anniversary this month, the Massachusetts Women's Defense Corps is revamping its training program. In the future, new recruits, in addition to instruction in military courtesy and discipline, first aid, gas defense, and close-order drill, will get some training in all the services—motor transport, canteen, mobile casualty, communications, and fire fighting. This new basic training course will cover a period of 12 weeks. Then, if they wish to go further, members may become specialists in one of the services by taking extra training.

Schedules and other details for the program are being worked out by Major Anne Leathers, new member of the Headquarters staff, who has charge of plans and training. Major Leathers is an instructor of English at Newton High School.

Another recent appointment to the staff is Capt. Letty O. Gilmore of Wrentham who will have charge of public relations, intelligence, and maps. Captain Gilmore has been executive officer for Maj. Gladys Swift of Region 7 since the beginning of the Corps.

Ready for any emergency, the Corps is daily carrying on a variety of useful services. One of its more recently assigned tasks has been that of preparing and serving food to 125 newsboys at the Burroughs Newsboys Foundation each noon. The entire responsibility for the preparation and service of food at the Ruggles Street USO for Negro servicemen has also been assumed by the Corps, which is on duty there every day including Sundays.

Region 8 mans an American Legion ambulance and takes patients to the Chelsea Soldiers' Home and other institutions. Region 7 works in various hospitals on Cape Cod and assists the fire patrol. Members also work under orders of their local commanders on community service projects, such as bond drives, salvage campaigns, or general rehabilitation. Some of the transport personnel are assigned to the Army, and many of the women are working with the State Guard as clerks at headquarters.

The Corps is now commanded by Col. Carolyn F. Standley, with Lieut. Col. Katherine W. Thayer as Chief of Staff. Both women came up from the ranks, where they have served since the Corps' founding.

Legislators' Supper

Members of the Newton League of Women Voters will be hosts to representatives of the city and the Commonwealth tomorrow evening when the League holds its annual Legislators' Supper at the Brae Burn Country Club at 6:30. Mayor Paul M. Goddard will extend the greetings of the City. Mrs. Robert Bushnell, as Legislative Chairman, will introduce the principal speakers, who on this occasion will be Jarvis Hunt, President of the Massachusetts Senate, and Rudolph King, Speaker of the House.

Purchase Pursuit Plane

Members of the Boston Chapter, United Order of True Sisters, are the proud recipients this week of a picture of the pursuit plane which is bearing their name into the forward battle areas. "Noemi, No. 11, U. O T. S." in bold letters will add one more tangible assurance to the airmen at the front that the women at home are backing them up. The Chapter went way over its original goal of $75,000. Under the chairmanship of Mrs. Daniel Epstein of Brookline, it sold a total of $137,000 worth of war stamps and bonds.

Belmont Republican Club

Joel W. Eastman will be the principal speaker on the Gentlemen's Night program of the Belmont Women's Republican Club tomorrow at 7 o'clock. The program will follow an anniversary dinner in the cafeteria of the High School. Mrs George Miles is chairman; Mrs. Charles R. Betts, president.

Other speakers and honor guests will be George E. Rowell, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Mrs. Addison B. Green, Vice-Chairman; Committeeman Amos L. Taylor; Committeewoman Anna C. M. Tillinghast; Clark B. Partridge, Representative from the Sixth District; Glenn Simm, Chairman of the Belmont Republican Town Committee; Mrs. J. Henry Aalerud, President of the Young Women's Republican Club of Belmont; Dr. Gilmore C. Dickey, Chairman of the Board of Selectman; Selectman Charles R. Betts; and Mrs. J. Watson Flett, wife of Major Flett, Selectman from Belmont now in England.

Talk on French Homes

"Famous French Homes of Yesterday, Ttoday, and Tomorrow" will be the subject of a talk by Mrs. J. L. R. DeMorini at the Women's Republican Club of Massachusetts tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock. Mrs. DeMorini lived in France for many years and will illustrate her lecture with colored slides.

Dr. Wilson Joins Exeter Faculty

A radio communication pioneer who helped set up the trans-Atlantic telephone person-to-person system, Dr. William Wilson, has been appointed a member of the faculty of Phillips Exeter Academy, Exeter, N. H., according to an announcement by Dr. Lewis Perry, Principal.

Dr. Wilson has recently held the position of Assistant Vice-President of the Bell Telephone Laboratories. He is a graduate of the University of Manchester in England and has done research work with eminent physicists.

Prefabricated Housing Idea Declared Old

The Real Estate Week
A Friday Feature

Most American families are living in prefabricated houses now and don't know it, representatives of prefabricated housing companies told the spring conference of the Massachusetts Co-operative Bank League last night.

Debunking the fallacy that prefabrication is some new term applied to something entirely apart from the present concept of a house, David C. Slipher, Vice-President of Continental Homes, Inc., pointed out that:

"Every brick, every window and door, every concrete block and in fact every piece of dimensional lumber is prefabricated at the factory for assembling at the home site."

"Hence, a prefabricated house becomes a question, not of something up in the clouds that builders must bring down to compete with conventional construction methods, but rather of the degree or amount of prefabrication in it," he said.

Pertains to Every House

That is to say, every house is more or less prefabricated, only the prefabricators of postwar homes would attempt to use more prefabricated parts. This places prefabrication in the category of an intimate part of the building industry, according to Mr. Slipher.

The speaker made no effort to clean the prafabrication slate of its problems. And he admitted that its problems would require an Encyclopedia Brittanica for solution, with public resistance at the top of the list.

After the war, the degree of prefabrication in houses, Mr. Slipher believed, would vary according to the cost of the house. Lower priced homes would involve more prefabrication than those in the higher priced brackets.

Given Boost by War

Another fallacy Mr. Slipher blasted was the use of prefabrication "merely for temporary structures." Since most of the war housing units have been built of prefabricated materials, he said, for temporary housing, the burden of public education rests on the industry to assure the home buyer that prefabrication is not essentially temporary construction.

Thus, the war which has given prefabrication its biggest boost contains the potentialities for public resistance against it after the war, the speaker stated.

Instead of building for one customer, Uncle Sam, during the war, the industry will have to sell 130,000,000 individual customers after the war, he added.

Must Avoid Past Mistakes

Housing after the war must be laid out in co-operation with city and town planners to avoid the mistakes of the last 25 years, and the building industry must be ready to take off on a planned program just as soon as materials are released from the war effort, John C. Taylor, Jr., President of American Homes, Inc., told the League.

Just building a lot of houses will not be enough, he informed the annual spring conference of the League held at the Hotel Statler, although it could, he said, result in a gigantic postwar WPA project with unemployment relief overpowering the realistic problems of planned sites, attractive designs and co-operative arrangements for selling and financing homes.

Declaring that the United States has plenty of skilled architects, land planners and financial capacity for the tremendous postwar housing demand, Mr. Taylor envisaged the building of homes on a community basis of 100 or more at a time to give planning and economy full play.

"I believe we know enough about postwar housing demands," he insisted, "to plan now in detail for the building of 300,000 to 400,000 family units for rentals in metropolitan districts just as soon as the Governments says go.

"That is sufficient to insure the right kind of planning and production for all.

"If these communities are to be properly planned, constructed and operated to avoid building tomorrow's slums, we must not be caught short without plans when materials start flowing back into civilian channels." W. C. H.

Charlestown Takes Look at the Past

By a Staff Photographer

Historic Gowns Worn at Opening of Exhibit in Branch Library

Before a background of fireplace, furniture, and art objects dating back more than 100 years, three members of the staff of the Charlestown Branch of the Boston Public Library assisted in the opening last night of an exhibit known as "Charlestown at Its Best—Past and Present" by dressing in historic gowns. Left to right, Florence Hazen, wearing Dresden taffeta dress dated before Civil War, first owner Mrs. Patrick Blaney (Anne McLaughlin) loaned by Mrs. Timothy Reardon, daughter; Elinor Day, wearing gray brocaded satin wedding gown of Mrs. James K. Frothingham (Nancy Greene) in 1853, loaned by Capt. and Mrs. Thomas G. Frothingham; Marion Abbot, wearing wedding gown of Mrs. Horatio McFarland (Lucinda Durgin) gray taffeta with lace Bertha. This gown was purchased by Mr. McFarland on his way home from the Gold Rush of '49. Rare old prints and many historic articles from early days of Charlestown are on exhibit at the branch library.

Costumes and Figures of 1912 To Glide Through Ice Frolic

Presenting the last-ice-skating performances of the season, the thirty-second annual Ice Frolic of the Skating Club of Boston will open a three-day fete at the Club's rink on Soldiers Field Road tonight. Programs will begin at 8:30 o'clock tonight and on Saturday. Sunday's program will be a matinee, beginning at 4 o'clock.

Traditional numbers, costumes, and skating groupings, which have become as much a part of the annual frolics as the saw-tooth skates used to cut the figures, will be stretched through each day's program. The Boston Twelve, for instance, was a feature of the Club's first show back in 1912. It will be renewed again this year but, because of the current manpower shortage, the number has been reduced to four couples, of the Boston Eight.

Navy Man; Miss Merrill

This number will feature some of the Club's best skaters, with six of the eight being present or former holders of national or sectional championships. Miss Dorothy Glazier, co-holder of the national 1943 Junior Dance championship, will skate with Lieut. Lyman Wakefield, United States Navy; Walter Noffke, who has shared the national Senior Pairs title for the past two years with Miss Dorothy Schubach, will team up again; Betsy Carroll will pair with Richard More, United States Novice Champion, 1942; and the fourth combine will be Miss Betsy Nichols, 1939 United States Novice champion and present New England champion, paired with either Frederick Goodridge or George E. B. Hill, both former national Novice champions.

The show will be headlined by Debutante Gretchen Merrill, national Senior champion for the past two years. Gretchen never skated before she was 10, but she won a national crown the first time she ever entered competition, back in 1938 when she was 12. Before that, she was much interested in swimming, diving, tennis, and skiing. At the age of four, she won a gold medal for swimming and diving. She collected her first medal for tennis at the age of five.

Great Waltz a Feature

The Great Waltz will feature a dozen couples ranging in age from 14 to 71. Philip S. Sharpels will be the youngster of 71, and he will waltz with Miss Leslie Glazier, a veteran of 14. Charles M. Rotch, the Club's 66-year-old President, will be paired off with Miss Janet Haskell. Arthur Goodridge, a spry youngster of 67, will dance with Miss Betty Davis.

The dance will be directed by Mrs. Willie Frick, wife of the Club's professional, who will skate paired with Harold Golding. These are the other dance pairings: Miss Dorothy Carroll with Ashton Parmenter; Miss Evelyn Carroll with Robert McLaughlin; Marilyn Peak with Eric Benedict; Mrs. George DeGrasse with Scott Wells; Mrs. James Masson with Russell Nash; Miss Ann Sturtevant with Roger Turner; Miss Evelyn Freeman with Sherman Russell, and Annemarie Junker with Wilhelm Appeltofft.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, and Oleo—Book No. 4 Red stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, K8, L8, and M8, worth 10 points each, regardless of numbers printed on them. Good indefinitely. Red Tokens may be used as change.

Red stamps N8, P8, and Q8 will become valid April 23; good indefinitely.

Cooking fats and oils now point free.

Sugar—Stamps 30 and 31 in Book 4 now valid for five pounds each; good indefinitely.

Stamp No. 40 in Book 4 now valid for 5 pounds for home canning. Good through Feb. 28, 1945.

In addition to five pounds for canning on Stamp 40, a maximum of 20 pounds of sugar per person for home canning will be granted on application to local War Price and Rationing Boards.

Canned Goods—Blue stamps A8, B8, C8, D8, E8, F8, G8, H8, J8, and K8, in Book 4, worth 10 points each, now valid; good indefinitely. Blue tokens may be used as change.

Blue stamps L8, M8, N8, P8, and Q8, will become valid May 1; good indefinitely.

Fuel Oil—Period 4 coupons now valid. Period 5 coupons became valid on March 14; expire Aug. 31. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Gasoline "A"—No. 9A coupons for 3 gallons each now valid; expire May 8.

New B-2 and C-2 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Serially numbered B-3 and C-3 coupons now good for 5 gallons each. Expiration dates vary. Each coupon must be endorsed in ink with State and registration number.

Shoes—Stamp No. 18 in No. 1 book and Stamp 1 on "Airplane" sheet of Book 3 now valid for one pair. The No. 18 stamp will expire on April 30. Airplane Stamp No. 2 will become valid on May 1 for one pair of shoes and will remain good indefinitely.

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—New prewar and synthetic tires now restricted to "C" cars with mileage of more than 601. New "war tires" of reclaimed rubber available to "B" holders and low-mileage "C" book drivers.

New Englander Among Casualties

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—A Connecticut man is the sole New Englander in a list of 38 casualties of the United States naval forces — Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard — announced today by the Navy Department.

Publication of this additional list brings to 44,262 the total number of casualties announced by the Navy Department since Dec. 7, 1941.

New Englander:

Connecticut

Wichniewicz, John, Private, First Class, United States Marine Corps. Wounded. Father, Phillip Wichniewicz, Job's Hill, Ellington.

Sentences Coming In Gas Conspiracies

Sentence is expected to be imposed next Tuesday in Federal Court on five defendants charged with conspiracy to violate gasoline ration coupon regulations by illegal possession and transfer of counterfeit coupons. Three of the men pleaded guilty. The other two were tried by a jury before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., and found guilty in a verdict returned last evening.

The two found guilty are Francis Shalhoup and Ulysses R. Bacon of Lowell. The three who admitted their guilt are George C. Economou of Lowell, and Dominic C. Ciocca and Peter T. Toorisi of Lawrence.

Experts Halt By-Passing Of Large Cities

In one of many surprises sprung on the American Society of Civil Engineers in a co-operative conference with the Boston Society last night, Robert Moses, Park Commissioner of New York City, disclosed that the by-passing of large cities by long-distance highway was being counted "out" in authoritative traffic circles as a means of relieving traffic congestion.

Mr. Moses, who is largely credited with the vast network of arterial highways in New York, looked forward to "the day not far off when Washington and Boston will be connected with a great super-highway over which motorists can shuttle with comfort and without interruption."

He would carry this and other highways of an arterial type over the large cities by elevated highways rather than around them, since "95 per cent of the traffic starts and ends in the large cities."

Sees Cities as Travel Hub

On the issue of by-passing cities, he took sharp exception to the general policy of building highways strictly for long-distance travel. Other engineers believe that long-distance highways should by-pass cities to be connected with the cities by shuttle roads to keep all through traffic away from the population centers.

Said Mr. Moses: "The day is not far off when there will be a great super-highway running from Boston to Washington through New York and Philadelphia, and we shall be able to shuttle back and forth in a matter of hours with comfort, without interruption, and amid pleasant surroundings, over a route which took days of painful travel in the time of John Adams and John Quincy Adams.

"It will be no German autobahn for military movements and destruction, but a symbol of the unity which will bind together the great cities of the Atlantic seaboard.

For Boston Plan

As for arterial highways generally, he said:

"Here we have a fruitful field for federal, state and municipal co-operation. Everyone knows that our postwar world will travel more and more on wheels, that the main arteries of travel must go through the heart of cities because that is where traffic begins and ends, and that the big metropolitan areas must be connected by adequate regional highways.

"If you insist on a comment about the Metropolitan Boston Contest, here it is: "If you want a sane program for Greater Boston, don't rely too much on the exotic Bauhaus influence of the Harvard School of Architecture. Put your faith in New England common sense."

New Fuel-Oil Forms Scheduled for June

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Re-application forms for next season's fuel oil rations will be mailed to householders beginning early in June, the Office of Price Administration said yesterday in reiterating that oil allotments will be about the same as during the past winter.

Office of Price Administration Administrator Chester Bowles urged consumers in the 33-State fuel oil rationing area to fill in the forms promptly and return them to local rationing boards. This, he said, would permit issuance of coupons by July 1. Mr. Bowles said that approximately one third of householders' rations will be made available to them beginning in July to allow for summer fill-ups of storage tanks.

Dr. Mead Charts Way Out Of Intercultural Tensions

By Millicent Taylor

Education Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

BRIDGEWATER, Mass., April 21—When it is realized that good intercultural relations are the direct result of what people are taught about each other and that a wholesome community is impossible where intercultural tensions exist, parents and teachers will face racial intolerance as a problem that can and must be met, Dr. Margaret Mead, Associate Curator of Anthropology, American Museum of Natural History, and Director of the 1944 Wellesley School of Community Affairs, told Massachusetts public school superintendents here today.

How to improve racial understandings and a respect for religious differences through a program of education in the public schools has been discussed here by the school superintendents of the Commonwealth at their thirtieth annual two-day conference, which was held in State Teachers College under the auspices of the State Department of Education.

Eliminate Disparagement

In analyzing the causes of intercultural tensions, Dr. Mead urged that parents and teachers stop teaching a child desirable ways by disparaging those of some other group. Gradually the child builds up its picture of itself in terms of what it is not, she said, and it becomes very important that those people who it is not,—of another sex, or race, or religion, or nationality origin, or class,—should not be treated in the same way. One of the great tasks for educators is to build in children a sense of acceptance of themselves "which will not make it necessary for them to disapprove of their neighbors—who are different—as a way of disapproving of forbidden parts of themselves." This task will be easier if recognized as difficult and important, Dr. Mead went on. Stressing that a community to be wholesome must be free of traditions of poor intercultural relations, Dr. Mead said in conclusion:

"So our job is to get rid of them, never to use the description of undesirable traits of one group to build up the good behavior or pride of another, but instead to develop children who are so securely serene in being Americans first, and different sorts of Americans only second, that they are strong enough to welcome and enjoy and work with those who are different."

Dr. Clinchy Speaks

In a keynote address delivered at the dinner session last night Dr. Everett R. Clinchy, President of the National Conference of Christians and Jews, described prejudice as the friction in our delicately adjusted group relationships which can "blow up our democratic promises," and emphasized that "nothing more important can be done now while the war is on than to equip Americans to team together to create a better postwar world."

Dr. Clinchy developed five ways in which he said schools can lead students to growth in intercultural education. These were: (1) Provide experiences which will produce emotional maturity; (2) teach students to think clearly, which includes a knowledge of scientific methods of observation, analysis and action, and how to get facts, also to be allergic to rumors; (3) develop spiritual sensitivity. "The simple virtue of being kind is basic to one's freedom from prejudice," he said, defining kindness as "the inability to be at ease in the presence of those who are ill at ease"; (4) cultivate in students a lifetime habit of critical self-evaluation, critical appreciation of others; (5) create other objectives in students than money and power—for example, the satisfactions that come from creative work, habits of co-operation and a sense of being useful.

Most of the conference sessions were off-the-record round table discussions in order that the superintendents might freely bring in their problems and pool solutions. The conference ended this afternoon with a summary session presided over by Dr. Julius Warren, State Commissioner of Education.

Anti-Semitism Traced to Hitler

After pointing out that anti-Semitism is a device of German propaganda long advocated by Hitler, Louis A. Novins, former Assistant Attorney General in Massachusetts, who is now engaged in New York in highly specialized anti-Nazi activities, today declared that anti-Semitism is not a Jewish problem but a Christian problem.

"Anti-Semitism is a challenge to the basic tenets of Christianity and the conscience of the Christian world," Mr. Novins stated at the weekly Boston City Club Civic Affairs luncheon.

Mr. Novins, who spoke on "The Inside Story of Subversive Rackets," stated that there is a direct connection between Axis efforts to undermine democracy all over the world, and the local American scene. He said that this connection is the basis of the latest indictment of 30 alleged seditionists.

A propaganda network has been formed in the United States, which follows the Nazi line, he declared. The publication issued by Wililam Dudley Pelley, one of those indicted, Mr. Novins said, between Dec. 22, 1941, and March 2, 1942, made 1,195 statements that were consistent with 14 major Nazi propaganda themes.

The Axis propaganda network, he continued, looks around very carefully for discordant notes in America which it can emphasize and exaggerate.

For the past 12 years, Axis propagandists have been alert to every opportunity to capitalize on domestic and foreign issues in America in such a manner as to accentuate differences and create discords in American life, Mr. Novins asserted.

While a number of incidents which have taken place in various parts of the country, may be ascribed to juvenile delinquency which is prevalent in wartime, Mr. Novins said there was no doubt that many of them were stimulated by the consistent propaganda campaign of the Nazis against the Jews.

He traced the early development of anti-Semitism in Germany and stated that, though many people did not realize it at the time, this campaign was actually a symbol of the fate that was to meet the rest of Europe.

When the Nazis desecrated Jewish synagogues, Mr. Novins pointed out, it was the first onslaught against all organized religion. The first book-burnings were a blow at all free thought not based on the Nazi pattern, he added.

Lawyers to Hear Justice

John V. Spalding, Associate Justice of the Massachusetts Superior Court, will address the Bigelow Association Masters of Law of Boston University on the subect, "My First Year As a Judge," next Wednesday. The dinner meeting will be held at the Boston Bar Association Chambers, 21 School Street, at 6 p. m.

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April 22, 1944

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

One, Norway Street Boston 15, Massachusetts

'The Bridge of San Luis Rey' on Screen—Stage News—Hollywood Letter

New Version of Wilder Novel Seen at State and Orpheum

A new screen version of Thornton Wilder's novel, "The Bridge of San Luis Rey," produced by Benedict Bogeaus, and released through United Artists, is now at the State and Orpheum Theaters.

Under the direction of Rowland V. Lee this film evokes a romantic aspect of Peru of long ago, and there is an unusually fine performance by Akim Tamiroff as Uncle Pio, who runs the chief theater in Lima.

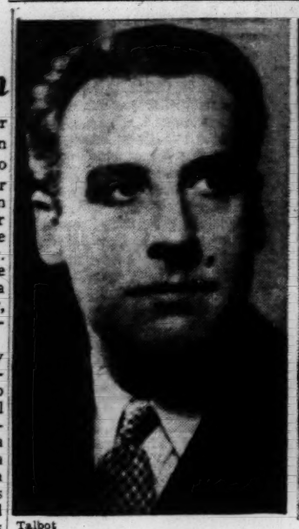
The story is largely told through Pio. Brother Juniper depends upon him in his effort to piece together the histories of the five persons who were killed when the bridge of San Luis Rey collapsed. Brother Juniper hopes, when he has learned as much as possible about these persons, that he will be able to understand "why the Deity cast these five mortals into eternity at precisely the same moment." At the end Brother Juniper decides that the records of their lives have not enlightened him and he burns the book he has so laboriously compiled.

Akim Tamiroff's acting of Uncle Pio conveys the love of the theater that animates the manager's life. He plays with a mellow humor, and a feeling for the culture that the classic Spanish repertory of his theater represents. Mr. Tamiroff represents a sort of early eighteenth-century Belasco in his tireless effort to make an important actress out of Michaela, a former street singer.

Lynn Bari acts Micaela with a feeling for emotional color. She depicts the self-centered girl as ambitious most of all to shine socially, and represents satisfactorily the girl's disillusionment when she finds she can never share fully in the Viceroy's life because of her lowly origin.

Mme. Nazimova plays a baleful aristocratic Marquesa, Peru's most powerful social influence and Micaela's enemy from the first. Her quiet forcefulness is a strong factor in building up the story's atmosphere. The Marquesa and her simple-minded maid, Pepita (Joan Lorring), are two of the five who go down with the bridge. Another is Estaban, a scribe, hopelessly in love with Micaela. But the latter in the end resumes her romance with his brother, Manuel, a sailor. Manuel and Estaban, twins, are played by Francis Lederer with a nice discrimination of personality, pitch of voice, and individual mannerisms.

Louis Calhern plays the viceroy with a sure feeling for the character of a likable grandee who must put politics ahead of personal feelings. Donald Woods is a sincerely puzzled Juniper, Emma Dunn puts warmth and color into a brief role, and Blanche Yurka plays the small part of an abbess with authority. Antonio Triana and his dancers provide lively incidents in a fiesta scene. Much care has been taken with the pictorial settings to the end that, artistically, this is a film to remember.



Talbot

Henry Daniell

In Katharine Cornell's production of "Lovers and Friends" due Monday at the Plymouth.

Kathleen Roche

In the Gilbert and Sullivan company opening at the Boston Opera House Monday evening

Vandamm

William Harrigan

In "Pick-Up Girl," new play opening at the Wilbur Saturday evening.

New Film for Jean Arthur Like 'More the Merrier'

By Frank Daugherty

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Hollywood, Calif.

Having had unusual success with Jean Arthur's picture, "The More the Merrier," Columbia has cast her in a somewhat similar comedy, "The Impatient Years." Lee Bowman is substituted for Joel McCrea, but Charles Coburn plays again a role similar to that which brought him an Academy Award this year.

The plots of the pictures are not, of course, identical. But if one set out to make a story as near as possible to "The More the Merrier," he might come up with something resembling "The Impatient Years."

Both Virginia Van Upp, who wrote the yarn, and Lee Bowman, who is co-starred in the film, participated in "Cover Girl," which the same studio recently launched. Miss Van Upp is a capable screen writer, to whom, the studio says, it intends shortly to give a berth as a producer. Mr. Bowman's role in "Cover Girl" was his first for Columbia. He made a seven-year stay at Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, where he played everything from villains to comics but was never starred.

♪ ♪ ♪

The shortage of leading men has given Mr. Bowman his chance to get on the other side of the screen, so to speak—to be the young man who wins audiences' sympathies instead of their hisses. He came to Hollywood in 1936 after parts in three stock plays. His best performance was in "The Old Lady Shows Her Medals." His Hollywood career has not been spectacular, but it has gained him a large following. He will hereafter star in Columbia pictures.

Charles Coburn, now a full-fledged star, is willing to tell how to stay on top, as he has done, year after year. In the first place, he says, it is only by keeping up with the thinking processes of 18-year-olds that any actor can be sure he is abreast of the times.

"The actor who makes the mistake of crystalizing his style for the tastes of one generation and doesn't change it for another," he says, "soon becomes outdated. That sort of outmoded technique is what is commonly known as 'ham.'"

Mr. Coburn doesn't believe in continuing too long in one medium. Although he is very popular at present in Hollywood, he has already made arrangements to return to New York for a stage play in the fall.

♪ ♪ ♪

Irving Cummings, who is directing and producing the picture, is on loan from another studio, and is, he says, a "fugitive from musical pictures." He has made nine musicals in the last two or three years, and thinks that ought to be enough. Director of "In Old Arizona," and many other hits, he likes comedy better than any other style of picture, and will, he says, farm himself out, if necessary, to get what he wants.

Miss Arthur, who also believes in free-lancing, is making the present picture as her one-a-year contribution to the studio for which she worked steadily for so long, and for which she made a great many outstanding pictures.

Pops Open May 2

The Symphony Hall Pop Concerts, Arthur Fiedler conducting, will begin their fifty-ninth season on Tuesday evening, May 2.

Symphonic Finale

The Boston Symphony Orchestra will close its sixty-third season with the concerts of April 28-29 and the Pension Fund Concert of April 30, Dr. Koussevitzky conducting. The program of the symphonic pair will consist of the Fourth Symphony of Brahms and the Fifth of Beethoven.

Bach's Mass in B minor will be presented at the Pension Fund Concert, with the aid of the Harvard-Radcliffe choruses and these soloists: Rose Dirman, Hertha Glaz, William Hain and Robert Hall Collins. The Mass will be performed in two parts, 4:30 to 6 and 8 to 9:30 p. m.

Joseph Wagner Resigns

Joseph Wagner has resigned as conductor of the Boston Civic Symphony Orchestra to engage in radio work in New York. The resignation becomes effective with the final concert of the season, May 7. This will be a testimonial concert, with Percy Grainger as soloist. Mr. Wagner has also resigned as assistant director of music in the Boston public schools. The concert of May 7 is announced as a Festival of American Music. The program includes Hanson's "Merry Mount" Suite, Bernard Hermann's "To the Fallen," Morton Gould's American Concertette No. 1 for piano and orchestra, Grainger's "To a Nordic Princess" and "Green Bushes," and Paul Creston's "Chant of 1942."

Eastman Festival

The fourteenth annual Festival of American Music at the Eastman School of Music, University of Rochester, will be held next week. Conductors will be Howard Hanson, Paul White, Herman Genhart and Roy Harris. Works by Virgil Thomson, William Bergsma, Roy Harris, Ernest Bloch, Herbert Inch, R. Nathaniel Dett, Howard Hanson, Joseph Wagner, Edmund Haines, Edward Burlingame Hill, Mabel Daniels, Burrill Daniels, Burrill Phillips, Paul White, Douglas Moore, Gardner Read, Bernard Rogers, Samuel Barber, Charles Martin Loeffler, Henry Hadley, Charles Griffes, Harl McDonald, John Alden Carpenter, Spenver Norton and Deems Taylor are listed.

At South Station

"Memphis Belle" heads the program of short features at the South Station beginning today. Other items will include Rudy Vallee with a Coast Guard band under his direction, "Sportscope", "Camera Digest", three cartoons, a comedy called "He Was Only Feudin'", and newsreels.

'Rebecca' on the Stage

By Lloyd Lewis

Chicago

Staged, directed and played better than it is written, Daphne Du Maurier's "Rebecca" is attracting to the Selwyn Theater large sectors of the population which had earlier given prosperity to the novel and film of the same name.

Miss Du Maurier has not retold her story in 1-A dramatic fashion; the telling is occasionally 4-F; but Clarence Derwent's direction hides most of the shortcomings, and the acting of Bramwell Fletcher, Florence Reed, Margaret Bannerman, Claude Horton, Diana Barrymore, Guy Spaull, and Mr. Derwent, himself, covers up the rest. Miss Barrymore, still not up to the acting name of her father, the late John, nor her aunt, Ethel, nor her uncle, Lionel, is nevertheless adequate in a role that allows little more than that, and is progressing rapidly. She is, of course, cast as the second Mrs. De Winter, the awkward child-wife of a stylish British widower who has wed to help forget his first mate.

Mr. Fletcher plays Maxim De Winter, the hero, with all the eager eloquence of his stage nature, and recites very tensely at the climax of the evening, the long speech which reveals not only his hatred for, but his actual murder of, his first wife. That this disclosure should attract sympathy from the audience is a tribute to the cast's performance and, also, to Miss De Maurier's power as a writer of moving speeches, even if not of technical drama.

Most notable of all the performances, however, is, inevitably, that of Florence Reed as Mrs. Danvers, the villainess housekeeper, whose brooding, deranged devotion to the first wife and whose tormenting of the second wife are macabre decorations of the story. To see Miss Reed, with her face and eyes drawn into the suggestion of a cat's, descending the long staircase in the antique gloom of the mansion, and gliding up to the fluttering bride is to see melodrama performed on a high, high plane.

Her hands are crossed at her waist in the conventional gesture of British flunkeyism, yet you are sure they are not hands but claws. Her rich, low, polite "Yes, Madam," "As you wish, Madam," are to the ear only the polite clichés of the English servant class, yet they suggest imprecations and fearsome threats.

Mr. Derwent, who is so polished an actor that he never lets you see the polish at all, is always completely the master of any role that may come his intelligent way.

Entertainment Timetable

Theaters

Shubert—"Dream with Music," new musical. Starring Vera Zorina, Ronald Graham and June Knight. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"A Connecticut Yankee," by Fields, Rodgers and Hart. Presented by Richard Rodgers. Featuring Vivienne Segal and Dick Foran. 8:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"The Great Mr. Handel." Wilfrid Lawson, Elizabeth Allan. 3:20, 6:30, 9:30. "Jeannie," Michael Redgrave, Barbara Mullen. 2, 5, 8:10.

Fenway—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11:30 a. m., 2:45, 6:05, 9:25. "Tornado," Chester Morris. 1:20, 4:45, 8.

Keith Memorial—"Up in Arms," Danny Kaye, Dinah Shore. 9:30 a. m., 12:27, 3:24, 6:21, 9:37. "Passport to Destiny," Elsa Lanchester. 11:20 a. m., 2:17, 5:14, 8:11.

Kenmore—"Thank Your Lucky Stars," Humphrey Bogart, Bette Davis. 2:20, 5:40, 9. "Quiet Wedding." 1:10, 4:30, 8.

Majestic—"Snow White." 8:38, 10:11, 11:49 a. m., 1:27, 3:05, 4:43, 6:21, 7:59, 9:37.

Metropolitan—"Buffalo Bill," Joel McCrea, Maureen O'Hara. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:50. "You Can't Ration Love," Bette Rhodes, Johnnie Johnston. 11:35 a. m., 2:35, 5:30, 8:30.

Modern—"Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. 9:15 a. m., 12:15, 3:15, 6:25, 9:35. "Frisco Kid," James Cagney. 10:55 a. m., 1:55, 5:05, 8:10.

Orpheum—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 9:15 a. m., 12:30, 3:45, 7, 10:15. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 11 a. m., 2:15, 5:30, 8:45.

Paramount—"In Our Time," Ida Lupino, Paul Henreid. 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:10. "Tornado," Chester Morris, Nancy Kelly. 9:35 a. m., 1, 4:25, 7:50.

RKO-Boston—"Gung Ho!" Randolph Scott. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:35, 7:25, 10:05. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:25, 6:20, 9:05.

Scollay—"The Sullivans," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 11:25 a. m., 2:40, 5:55, 9:10. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen, Mary Beth Hughes. 10:15 a. m., 1:30, 4:50, 8:05.

State—"The Bridge of San Luis Rey," Lynn Bari, Akim Tamiroff. 11:30 a. m., 3, 6:30, 10:05. "Swing Fever," Kay Kyser. 1:15, 4:45, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Memphis Belle," "Rudy Valley with the Coast Guard Band," "Sportscope," "Camera Digest," Cartoons, latest newsreels and other shorts.

Telepix—"Memphis Belle," "Labor Problems," "Animals vs. Nature," "Water Nymphs," "Vesuvius Explodes," "Digest of World News," Two color cartoons. Continuous from 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Uptown—"Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. 2:35, 6:05, 9:30. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding, Evelyn Keyes. 1:05, 4:30, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"The Sullivan's," Anne Baxter, Thomas Mitchell. 9:05 a. m., 12:10, 3:15, 6:15, 9:20. "Timber Queen," Richard Arlen. 11 a. m., 2:05, 5:10, 8:15.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON—Capital: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Find the Blackmailer," Faye Emerson. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen. 2, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy MacDowell. "Three Russian Girls," Anna Sten.

Regent: "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. "Danger, Women at Work," Patsy Kelly, Marty Bryan.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Iron Major," Pat O'Brien. "Where Are Your Children?" Jackie Cooper. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Phantom Lady," Franchot Tone, Ella Raines. "Larceny With Music," Allan Jones. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin, Pat O'Brien. "The Ghost Ship," Richard Dix.

Coolidge: "All Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. "Hat Check Honey," Grace McDonald, Leon Errol.

Cleveland Circle: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Betty Hutton, Eddie Bracken. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin. 1:45, 7:45.

CAMBRIDGE—Central Square: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown. 1:45, 8.

Harvard: "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. "The Good Fellows," C. Kellaway.

University: "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:05, 6:15, 9:35. "Nine Girls," Ann Harding. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

EVERETT—Capitol: "Charlie Chan in Secret Service," Sidney Toler. 2:08, 7, 9:47. "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. 3:19, 8:11.

Park: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "No Time for Love," Claudette Colbert, Fred MacMurray.

HYDE PARK—Fairmount: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "The Kansan," Richard Dix, Jane Wyatt. 1:30, 7:45.

JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica: "Miracle of Morgan's Creek," Eddie Bracken, Betty Hutton. "His Butler's Sister," Deanna Durbin.

LEXINGTON—Lexington: "The Fighting Seabees," John Wayne, Susan Hayward. 2:30, 8:15. "The Falcon and the Co-ed," Tom Conway, Jean Brooks. 4:10, 9:55.

MALDEN—Granada: "A Guy Named Joe," Spencer Tracy, Irene Dunne. 2:40, 5:50, 9. "March of Time and shorts.

Mystic: "My Best Gal," Jane Withers, Jimmy Lydon. 2:05, 7, 9:55. "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. 3:15, 8:15.

Strand: "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves," Maria Montez, Jon Hall. 3:20, 8:25. "Crime Doctor's Strangest Case," Warner Baxter. 2:05, 7, 9:50.

Maplewood: "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 2:12, 8:12. "Mister Big," Gloria Jean, Donald O'Connor. 3:33, 9:33.

MATTAPAN—Oriental: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers, Ray Milland. "Ali Baba and the 40 Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez. 1:45, 7:45.

MEDFORD — Medford: "The Lodger," George Sanders, Merle Oberon. "Swingtime Johnny," Andrew Sisters.

Fellsway: "Riding High," Dorothy Lamour, Dick Powell. "Tarzan's Desert Mystery," Johnny Weissmuller.

MELROSE — Melrose: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Beautiful But Broke."

NATICK—Colonial: "Cry Havoc," Margaret Sullavan, Ann Sothern. "So's Your Uncle," Billy Burke, Donald Woods. 1:45, 8.

NEEDHAM — Paramount: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.

NEWTON — Paramount: "The Purple Heart," Dana Andrews. "Sing a Jingle," Allan Jones. 2, 8.

QUINCY—Quincy: "Million Dollar Kid," Leo Gorcey, Huntz Hall. "The Underdog," Barton MacLane. 2, 8.

Strand: "Phantom Lady," Ella Raines, Franchot Tone. "Casanova in Burlesque," Joe E. Brown.

WAKEFIELD—Wakefield: "Marines at Tarawa." 2:42, 8:27. "Government Girl," Olivia de Havilland, Sonny Tufts. 3:01, 8:46.

WALTHAM—Embassy: "Lady in the Dark," Ginger Rogers. "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves," Jon Hall, Maria Montez.

WATERTOWN—Watertown Square: "Flesh and Fantasy," E. G. Robinson, Charles Boyer. "Silver Spurs," Roy Rogers.

Coolidge: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, "Around the World," Kay Kyser, Joan Davis.

WELLESLEY HILLS—Community Playhouse: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Donald Crisp. "Saludos Amigos."

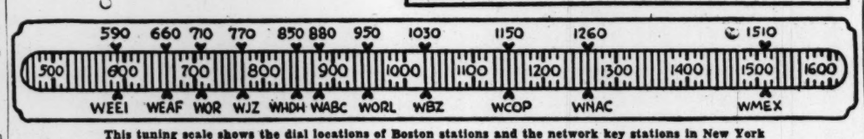
WEST NEWTON—West Newton: "Lassie Come Home," Roddy McDowall, Edmund Gwenn. "Minesweeper," Richard Arlen.

WINCHESTER—Winchester: "Jack London," Maureen O'Shea, Susan Hayward. "Fired Wife," R. Paige, L. Albritton.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

Tonight 6:30 p.m. Yankee Network
THE WORLD'S FRONT PAGE
News From Monitor Correspondents



This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
3:00	"Mary Marlin": sk	Morton Downey, songs	"A Woman of America"	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Blue Jays baseball game	Mystery Melody
3:15	Caribbean: Drama	Dramatic sketch	"Ma Perkins": sketch		Mystery Melody
3:30	News; Snapshots	Dramatic sketch; Red Cross speaker; orch.	'Pepper Young's Family'		Cowboy Jamboree
3:45	"Help Wanted"		"Right to Happiness"	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Blue Jays baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Broadway Matinee; guest stars; News	Popular music program	"Backstage Wife"		News; Dick Jurgens' Or
4:15	Girl's Club of Air	Newscast	"Stella Dallas": sketch		Kay Kyser's Orch.
4:30	Red Cross Service	Musical Poll of Hits	'Lorenzo Jones': sketch	Boston Braves - Philadelphia Blue Jays baseball game	Johnny Messner's Orch.
4:45		Musical Poll of Hits	'Young Widder Brown"		J. Manning, troubadour
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies	"Easy Rhythms"	"When a Girl Marries"	Musical Roundup	News; Victory Garden
5:15	Evelyn Howe, mc	"Dick Tracy": sketch	"We Love and Learn"	"Archie Andrews": dr.	"Journey to Ireland"
5:30	Arthur Godfrey	"Jack Armstrong: sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Chick Carter": sketch	"Journey to Ireland"
5:45	American Women	"Captain Midnight": sk	'Front Page Farrell': sk	"Superman": sketch	News service
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	Lynn Murray's Show	Newscast	K. Ivers: Swingcopators	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	"Musically Yours"	"Jerry and Sky"	Guest Star Theater	The World's Front Page	March to Victory
6:45	News; 6:55 J Harsch	Waltz Time: Talk	Lowell Thomas, news	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	'I Love a Mystery'	"The Adventures of	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	Claire Nelsen: dr.	Nero Wolfe": drama	J. W. Vandercook, news	Parade; Terry's Tunes,	Richard Salinger, news
7:30	Friday on B'dway:	"The Lone Ranger";	"Yankee Yarns"	Sabby Lewis's Orchestra	Joseph Tall; Variety
7:45	soloist; orchestra	western drama	John Barry, comment	Sabby Lewis's Orchestra	Joseph Tall; Variety
8:00	Kate Smith Hour:	Paul Neilson, news	Oklahoma State Symphony; Gov. R. S. Kerr	Cecil Brown, news	Excursions in Science
8:15	Jane Cowl: dr.;	"Parker Family": dr.	Hit Parade: Lulu Bates	Fulton Oursler Reports.	Paul Mann's Orchestra
8:30	Southernaires:	Meet Your Navy: music	'Freedom of Opportunity': drama; guests	Chick Carter": sketch	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	quarter; News	var. show: Interviews	soloist; chorus; orch.	"Superman": sketch	Rhythm Ramblers
9:00	"It Pays to Be Ignorant": comedy	"Gang Busters": sketch	Waltz Time; F. Munn;	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Don
9:15	That Brewster Boy	"Gang Busters": sketch	E. MacGregor; chorus	Return of Nick Carter	Cossack prgm.; songs
9:30	That Brewster Boy	Carl Ravazza's Orch.	'People Are Funny":	Double or Nothing; Jean	Classical Album: Don
9:45	That Brewster Boy	Dance orchestra; D.	Quiz; Art Linkletter	Bartel; J. R. King, mc	Cossack prgm.; songs
10:00	Moore-Durante Variety show; orch.	Sammy Eisen's Orch.	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	Cedric Foster, news	News service
10:15		Top of the Evening	Amos 'n' Andy, comedy	George Auld's Orch.	Beyond Victory
10:30	Stage Door Canteen	The Symphonette, with	Sports: Robert Ringling	Del Courtney's Orch.	Freddie Slack's Orch.
10:45	Margo; others	M. Piastro, conductor	Sen. Joseph H Ball, talk	Music; Weather	Les Brown's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Xavier Cugat's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Allen Roth's Orch.	Weather; Bump Hadley	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.
11:30	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	Fishermen's program	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; music
11:45	"Mrs. Miniver": dr	D'Artega presents; News	Music You Want	Guy Lombardo's Orch.	Day's End; News

Saturday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-199m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	Musical Alarm Clock	News; Musical program	Organ; Weather; Organ	
7:15	News; Cowboy songs	Newscast	Music; Weather	News service	
7:30	Music; News	Musical Alarm Clock	News service	Herb Lewis; George and	N E Fellowship; religious
7:45	News; Rideout	Music; News; Weather	Spike Jones' Orchestra	Dixie; music; "Salute"	N E Fellowship; religious
8:00	News of the World	News summary	"The Wax Museum"	News service	Newsreel of the Air
8:15	Carol Deis Cabot	Melody Time	"The Wax Museum"	George & Dixie; News	Newsreel of the Air
8:30	High School Parade	"From the Hymnal"	News service	Saturday Encores News	Newsreel of the Air
8:45	Music; News	Newscast	Morning Musical	Encores; Weather	Newsreel of the Air
9:00	P. Fortescue, Inter	"Breakfast Club"	Mildred Carlson, talk	News; "Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	"Help Wanted"	"Breakfast Club"	John Seagle, hymns	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	Week-End Medley	"Breakfast Club"	"Now Is the Time": dr;	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
9:45	Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"	Women in Arm. Forces	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Waltz Time
10:00	'Youth on Parade':	Civil Service Program	"Off the Record"	News; "Tune Factory"	Newsboys Club of Air
10:15	music; drama	"Singing Bees"	"Off the Record"	"Yankee Tune Factory"	J. Grossman, talk
10:30	Mary Lee Taylor:	Fishermen's program	Home Decorating Talks	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Joe Rubin's Discoveries
10:45	Homemaking talks	Raphaela Plasmati, s'gs	Bob Becker's Pet Parade	"Yankee Tune Factory"	Adele Bailey: Stories
11:00	News; Nila Mack's	On Stage Everybody	'Hook 'n' Ladder Follies'	Children's Bible Hour	Musical program
11:15	"Let's Pretend"	On Stage Everybody	Or.: Ralph Dumke, mc	Children's Bible Hour	John Kiley, organ
11:30	"Fashions in Ra-	Legion Auxiliary talk	'Lighted Window': dr.	Children's Bible Hour	"Music for You"
11:45	tions": H. Burke	Air Express Music	with Fulton Oursler	Children's Bible Hour	News service
12:00	Theater of Today:	Newscast	News; Man on the Farm	Yankee House Party	Musical program
12:15	Mady Christians	Bond Wagon Quiz	Man on the Farm	News service	Musical program
12:30	Stars Over Holly-	National Farm & Home	Man on the Farm; News	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
12:45	wood; Anna Sten	Hour; speakers; music	Weather; Liebert	Musical Roundup	Italian drama; music
1:00	Grand Central Sta-	"WACS You Know"	'Here's to Youth': dr.	Studio speaker	Italian Melodies
1:15	tion: dr; News	"WACS You Know"	"Communities Respond"	Air Medal Awards	Invitation to Opera
1:30	Country Journal	Allen Roth's Music	"The Baxters"; drama	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
1:45	Country Journal	Fishermen's program	News service	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Parade of Bands
2:00	'Of Men & Books':	Serenade to Spring	First Service Command	Boston Braves-Philadel-	You Shall Have Music
2:15	J T Frederick, con	"A to Z in Novelty"	Performance; mus.; dr.	phia Blue Jays baseball	You Shall Have Music
2:30	News service	Metropolitan Opera	Weekend Function	game	Leatherneck Parade
2:45	Across Caribbean	Verdi's "The Masked	Weekend Function	Boston Braves-Philadel-	News service
3:00	Victory F. O. B.;	Ball"; Jan Peerce;	New England Junior	phia Blue Jays baseball	Mystery Melodies
3:15	speaker; music	Leonard Warren; Zin-	Town Meeting	game	Mystery Melodies
3:30	Philadelphia Orch.;	ka Milanov; Kerstin	Adventures in Research	Boston Braves-Philadel-	Cowboy Jamborees
3:45	Eugene Ormandy;	Thorborg; supporting	"Men Make the Navy"	phia baseball game	Cowboy Jamboree
4:00	Lionel Barrymore's	cast; Bruno Walter,	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Adrian Rollini's Trio	Allen Miller's Orch.
4:15	"In Memoriam"	conductor	"Preview of Tomorrow"	Sports program	Charlie Barnet's Orch.
4:30	News; "Follies";	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War: drama	Glen Young's Orchestra	Erskine Butterfield's Or
4:45	Evelyn Howe, mc	Metropolitan Opera	Doctors at War: drama	Musical Roundup	Eddy Duchin's Orch.
5:00	Corliss Archer: dr.	Metropolitan Opera	'Your America': Music;	Navy Bulletin Board:	Glenn Miller's Orch.
5:15	Corliss Archer: dr.	Metropolitan Opera	Josef Goestner, cond.	Glen Gray's Orchestra	Dick Stabile's Orch.
5:30	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	"Story to Order"	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	Bobby Byrne's Orch.
5:45	'Mother & Dad': dr	Musical program	'Starring Curt Massey'	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.	News service
6:00	"Page One": News	WHDH Studio Orch.	News; Geoffrey Harwood	News service	Sports; Musicale
6:15	People's Platform;	WHDH Studio Orch.	M'k Twain's Adventures	Digest; Snapshots	Moment Musicale
6:30	Postwar Empl'm't	News service	Sports Roundup	Musical Rendezvous	Studio speaker
6:45	World Today News	Leon Henderson	Servicemen Interviewed	Musical Rendezvous	Sports of the Day
7:00	Lionel Barrymore:	Baseball scores; "Gas-	"The American Story":	American Eagles in	Pete Herman's Orch.
7:15	"Mayor of Town"	light Harmonies"; s'gs	'Colonial Experience'	Britain: interviews	News service
7:30	Bob Hawks Th'ks	Dorothy Kirsten; Allan	"Ellery Queen": drama	"Confidentially Yours"	Ann Nigro, piano
7:45	to the Yanks	Jones; Jay Blackton mc	"Ellery Queen": drama	Fred Lang, news	Paul Mann's Orch.
8:00	Groucho Marx Va-	Early Am. Dance Music	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Moods for Moderns	Religious program
8:15	riety show; guests	Edward Tomlinson	'Abie's Irish Rose': com	Bob Stanley's Orch.	Religious program
8:30	"Inner Sanctum";	Boston Symphony Or.	"Truth or Consequence";	The Cisco Kid': drama	Tommy Carr's Orch.
8:45	Mystery dr.; News	Dr. Koussevitsky, cond	Harry von Zell, m. c.	The Cisco Kid': drama	Royal Light Quartet
9:00	'Your Hit Parade':	Shostakovich's Eighth	National Barn Dance;	Chicago Theater: Mario	Classical Album: Brahms
9:15	Mark Warnow's	Symphony	comedy; songs; orch.	Lanza; Gilbert Rus-	Double Concerto
9:30	Or; Frank Sinatra	Eddy Howard's Orch.	"Can You Top This?";	sell in Offenbach's	Classical Album: Brahms
9:45	"Saturday Night	Dance or.; 'Quick Quiz'	comedy quiz	"Tales of Hoffmann"	Double Concerto
10:00	Serenade"; music	Leland Stowe, comments	Patsy Kelly; Barry Wood	R. A. Gunnison, news	News service
10:15	Correction, Please;	Hon. Joseph R. Ely	guest, Adolphe Menjou	Detective Mystery dr.	Al West's Orchestra
10:30	Jay C Flippen, mc	Salon orchestra	'Grand Old Opry': Hill-	Detective Mystery dr.	Vaughn Monroe's Orch.
10:45	Network speaker	Sammy Kaye's Orch.	billy show; W Ford, mc	Music; Weather	Russ Morgan's Orch.
11:00	News; Weather	Newscast	News; E. N. Eddy, news	News service	Louis Armstrong's Orch.
11:15	"Unrationed Jam"	Lawrence Welk's Orch.	Weather; Hum & Strum	California Melodies	Charlie Spivak's Orch.
11:30	'Casey, Press Pho-	Fishermen's program	"I Sustain the Wings"	Duke Ellington's Orch.	Day's End: music
11:45	tographer'; drama	D'Artega's Presents	Capt Glenn Miller Band	Al Trace's Orchestra	Day's End; News

Christian Science Program For Sunday, April 23

2:30 p. m.—WMEX (1510kc), Christian Science program presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

"Your America"
PRESENTED BY THE
UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD
SATURDAY
5 to 5:30 pm EWT 4 to 4:30 pm CWT
NBC NETWORK

Today on Short Waves

Melbourne—8:00 a. m.—News. VLG2, 9.54 meg., 31.4 m.
Chungking—12:30 p. m.—Talk in English. XGOY, 6.13 meg., 48.4 m.
London—6:45 p. m.—News and Commentary. GVX, 11.93 meg., 25.1 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Caracas—6:15 p. m.—Songs of Many Lands. YV5RN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—World Affairs. Wickham Steed. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.9 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.8 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:30 p. m.—"Accent on Rhythm." James Moody. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—Royal Marines Band. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GSU, 7.26 meg., 41.3 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

LOU WAS IN A STEW

Lou needed tires for his car . . . couldn't get them . . . decided to try making his own. Obviously, Lou was soon in a stew.

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AMUSEMENTS

BOSTON (MOVIES)

SALUTE TONIGHT TO BOSTON ENGLISH HIGH AT LOEW'S STATE
LOEW'S STATE & ORPHEUM
Doors Open • Orpheum 9:15 a. m. State 11:15 a. m.
BEAUTIFUL . . . and BEWITCHING!
She gloried in the hearts she broke!
ALL NEW!
The Bridge of San Luis Rey
starring
LYNN BARI
AKIM TAMIROFF • FRANCIS LEDERER
N

Power of German Air Force Big Invasion Question Mark

Continued from Page 1

craft production plants and have taken the line that German first-line fighter strength probably is just as strong today as it ever was—an estimate apparently borne out by powerful opposition still encountered whenever the Luftwaffe chooses to contest the attack on some particular target.

But it is pointed out that the frequency of such resistance has diminished. The Luftwaffe contests Allied air penetrations only when in German opinion the target is of first importance. Many a foray during the past month has gone entirely uncontested, leading to a justifiable conclusion that in order to maintain that first-line fighter strength the Germans have been forced to conserve it for only the most important defensive tasks.

German fighter-plane losses during the past five months have been prodigious. American Air officers in Britain estimate that during this period they have shot down a total of 3,560 German fighters. American Mediterranean Air Forces believe they have accounted for another 1,500. British Air Forces, operating over German largely at night, have had a more restricted opportunity to destroy German fighters, but add to these estimates an additional 600 German fighters.

Presumably some more German fighters have been lost on the Russian front, although no responsible estimates are available and it is generally assumed that the bulk of the German Air Force has been withdrawn from that front and concentrated in the West.

How much have these losses added to bombing damage at the source of German production weakened the Luftwaffe? It is to be noted that in the Battle of Britain the destruction of 2,375 German planes in less than two months crippled the Luftwaffe and forced it to abandon the attack. But German production has increased enormously since then. It could not stand a rate of loss of a thousand a month in 1940. Can it stand a rate which runs at perhaps as high as 1,500 a month now?

One of the answers favorable to the Germans is that they are producing fighters almost exclusively and can stand a higher rate of loss than when their production emphasized bombers. Even if, as some neutral reports indicate, their production has fallen by one third, this third probably has to be subtracted from a maximum of over 3,000, leaving them with a margin above the current 1,500 monthly rate of loss.

They are being pushed to the margin. They also are maintaining their front-line operational strength by carefully spending only when they have replacements on hand or in sight. One of the prices of this policy of conservation is paid in defeats on the Russian front. Another has been to almost abandon the air over the Italian front. Both actions have put heavier strains on German ground forces.

How the Germans have compensated for this new inferiority in the air is only superficially a mystery. When the air advantage was theirs in the early stages of the war they could exploit it better than Allied forces now can exploit the reverse condition because of the difference in ground resistance to air strength. The key element is antiaircraft artillery.

In the beginning of the war, Allied guns were primitive and inadequate for air defense. But the Germans now have excellent aintiaircraft guns in great quantity. They also have evolved operational technicians unknown to any armies in the opening phases of the war. The Italian campaign witnessed a decided shift of advantage to the defense based on these developments of surprisingly effective antiaircraft defenses.

When the air weapon was a new and unanticipated factor in modern war strategy, the advantage it gave to its possessor was relatively much greater than today. Just as in the last war the initial advantage in the development of the new tank weapon gradually was reduced by experience in weapons and technique of defense against it, so the use of the air weapon in this war has witnessed a gradual compensation against it.

Thus, while the Luftwaffe is being whittled down by terrific losses in combat and relentless attrition imposed on its production sources, the implications of these are being estimated conservatively by Allied authorities. The Luftwaffe will, in all probability, still be an anti-invasion factor. Its inferiority to Allied air forces will not give our invasion armies the same relative advantage that German air superiority gave German armies in the early invasions of the war.

Allied Blitz Batters Invasion Rail Links

Continued from Page 1

the tremendous night operations, including a Mosquito raid on Berlin, which quickly followed the April 20 dusk attack on Hitler's Atlantic Wall by a fleet of 750 to 1,000 Flying Fortresses.

A British Air Ministry communiqué said a great weight of bombs was dropped in the four-ply assault, suggesting that it might have exceeded the 4,480 tons deposited on French rail targets by a 1,000-bomber fleet on the night of April 18 when the RAF marked up a record up to that time in bomb tonnage.

In less than 72 hours Allied air invasion forces in Britain had sent over 9,000 planes roaring against the European Fortress with close to 15,000 mixed tons of explosives on rail junctions which tie the invasion coast with the Reich, defending airfields, plane factories, and coastal defense installations in an unprecedented pattern of destruction obviously designed to flatten a path for Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower's troops.

This pattern was continued as bomber formations, including American Marauders, skipped across the Channel, continental radio stations closed down, and Spitfires harassed the military objectives in Northern France that were hit by 2,500 tons of explosives by the Americans on April 20.

In addition to Cologne, rail targets hit in the latest RAF assault were Ottignies, 15 miles southeast of Brussels, Lens in the Pas-de-Calais area of France, and La Chapelle on the outskirts of Paris where a ring of rail junctions had been attacked in recent raids.

In addition to these strikes, the RAF's fleet of minelayers also went out.

Beaufighters of the Coastal Command also made a foray against shipping off the Dutch coast, hitting one large escort vessel with a torpedo and damaging two smaller ones.

General Patton:

American on Duty In European Zone

Lieut. Gen. George S. Patton, Jr., who commanded the American Seventh Army in Sicily, has arrived in the European theater of operations for duty, it was announced officially in London.

The General last had been reported in Cairo in the Middle East where it was rumored, months ago, he was to lead an Allied invasion of the Balkans.

He had dropped from the spotlight, however, following the victory in Sicily and after the soldier-slapping incident was disclosed last November. This incident involved the punishment of a shell-shocked soldier and General Patton later publicly apologized to the Seventh Army.

Russia:

Nazis Beaten Back Along Two Fronts

Powerful German tank and infantry attacks have been beaten back by the Red Army near the Estonian border town of Narva and at the foot of the Carpathians more than 800 miles to the south, a Soviet communiqué announced.

The German blows on the Baltic front, which had been quiet for six weeks, were directed against the Russian bridgehead on the west bank of the Narova River southwest of Narva and were preceded by a heavy artillery barrage, the announcement declared.

"The Hitlerites appeared to hope to smash our defenses in one blow, but they miscalculated," the bulletin said. More than 2,000 Germans were officially reported slain.

The German-Hungarian counteroffensive at the foot of the Carpathians, first announced by the Russians two days ago, spread from the east of Stanislawow to the south, where the Red Army was credited with hurling back furious attacks.

At least 2,300 Axis troops were killed, the communiqué said, but the Germans continued nevertheless to exert "relentless pressure on our positions from two sides" and "violent engagements went on throughout the day."

Battles were reported continuing in full swing at the outskirts of besieged Sevastopol, meanwhile, and front dispatches said that thousands of Germans and Romanians drowned in the Black Sea as Soviet bombers and torpedo planes kept up hourly attacks against convoys seeking to reach Romanian ports.

The Russians said bombers attacked two convoys on April 17, sinking a 3,000-ton transport and another of 2,000 tons, and on the following day swooped on two more convoys, sinking a 5,000-ton transport and numerous smaller ships and barges. Axis troops jamming the Sevastopol docks were being pounded by Russian artillery commanding nearby heights, the dispatches added.

A dispatch from an Associated Press correspondent in Odessa quoted Rear Admiral Sergei Fedorovich Beluzov, Commandant at that base, as saying that American and British equipment, particularly planes, was being used by the Black Sea Fleet.

In the present phase of the battle for Sevastopol, the Admiral declared, the Red Fleet has "ships of all classes" at its disposal while the Germans possess nothing larger than a destroyer.

A Reuter dispatch from Odessa said high-speed invasion barges capable of from 20 to 25 miles an hour had been used by the Germans to make their getaway from Odessa.

Each barge was equipped with the 2.05 millimeter guns and from four to eight long-range machine guns and held from 150 to 200 men.

In their flight, the Germans used every ship they could collect, including some salvaged after they had been torpedoed by the Red Fleet.

Prisoners:

Germans Relate Story of Despair

A group of war prisoners—Germans, Romanians, Slovaks, Poles, and French—were lined up batch by batch on a street of the Slobodka workers' quarter on the hills behind Odessa.

One by one they told their stories to Allied correspondents—stories of discouragement, despair, and finally desertion from the German Army.

As deserters, they probably are not typical of Germany's front-line fighting men, but as individuals they offered a fair cross-section of the odds and ends the Germans have brought into the Army from their own and satellite countries for the final defense of Europe. As such they are a far from impressive lot.

The prisoners—570 of them—were quartered in a two-story public bathhouse, now used as a prisoners' asembly point. They were kept in separate compartments according to nationalities, lest the Romanians, Poles, and other subjects of occupied countries try to beat up the Germans.

First to come out of the house were the Germans. They were surprisingly small in physique and drab in appearance.

The largest was Master Sergeant Hans Goebel who said he was a junior doctor in the Germany Army. He said he stayed in a private apartment in Odessa when he heard the Red Army approaching and dodged orders to go to the front. He surrendered when the Russians entered the city.

"My father is a Communist. I don't share the Nazi views," he declared. "I want to stay in the Soviet Union as a doctor."

A little fellow, named Hermann Petz, said he served seven months in a Nazi prison for "political talk." Then, he said, he was assigned to a penalty battalion. He deserted at Odessa .

The came the Romanians. They were big, sunburned men who said they had been "deceived" by the Germans and made it plain they did not want to fight anyone any more.

Next were the Poles. Most of them wore blue denim workers' clothes. They all said they wanted to join Gen. Sigmund Berling's Polish Army in the Soviet Union and fight against the Germans.

New Nazi Tank Shows Influence of Soviets

By the Associated Press

London, April 21

Hitler's new 45-ton tank, "The Panther," is copied from Russian patterns, military authorities said. Some have been reported in action on the Russian front.

Carrying a crew of five, the tank mounts a 2.95-inch gun with an 18-foot barrel and a turret machine-gun. Its long sloping front plate resembles that of the Russian cruiser tank T-34 and the treads and hull show signs of Soviet influence.

The armor ranges from 1.75 to 4 inches thick.

Italy:

Allied warplanes, diverted temporarily from assaults on Balkan rail targets, smashed at German communications in Italy April 20, with United States heavy bombers blasting Venice harbor and pounding other targets from Ancona to Trieste. The big bombers were hampered by clouds, but explosives fell close to a merchant vessel in Venice harbor and other undisclosed targets were hit, headquarters said. The Monfalcone shipyards near Trfeste and the port of Livorno (Leghorn) also were attacked.

In all, Allied planes flew more than 2,000 sorties, destroying 10 German craft for a loss of eight of their own.

On the ground, meanwhile, German troops on the right flank of the Anzio beachhead were observed taking up both their own and Allied mines. Although the front there has generally been quiet, the Germans have been reacting sharply to every Allied move, apparently apprehensive of an attack. One such Allied movement on April 19 drew a heavy concentration of artillery fire.

China:

Famine Threat Seen In Japanese Drive

A new threat to China, including the possibility of a man-made famine affecting 20,000,000 civilians and hundreds of thousands of soldiers, developed as strong Japanese forces striking from the west drove across the Peiping-Hankow railway in northern Honan Province.

A Chinese Army spokesman said the Japanese offensive, embracing between 50,000 and 60,000 troops, was spearheaded by contingents from Manchuria where until now Japan has kept the flower of its Army even through the seven years war with China.

The Chinese surmised, the spokesman said, that the Japanese were making a bid to smash the Chinese grip on 150 miles of the Peiping-Hankow railway which would permit the enemy to link his north and central forces in China.

After being rebuilt the railway would provide an overland communications route, independent of menaced sea routes, either for offensive action or to withdraw troops south of the Yangtze in event of a successful American landing in South China.

Meanwhile, about 10,000 Japanese who had massed in a bridgehead on the south side of the Yellow River struck southward and were within six miles of the Lunghai railway.

Aside from seizure of communications, the Japanese were believed bent upon securing the rich wheat crop now ripening in Honan.

This crop is the hope of millions of Chinese who in 1943 suffered the ravages of one of the worst famines in China's long famine history, and who subsequently were afflicted by plagues of locusts and floods.

India:

Japan Sends Reinforcements

With the monsoon less than a month away, the Japanese were reported officially to be sending reinforcements to the Kohima area in Northern India, where a besieged Allied garrison was relieved earlier this week by a column dispatched from Dimapur, 35 miles to the north.

Allied forces, however, were said to be making steady progress in cleaning up road blocks. The Japanese, who have made several unsuccessful attempts to take Kohima in recent weeks, have lost 400 men in recent fighting around the village, field dispatches said.

At the same time it was disclosed that British and Indian troops had advanced 30 miles northeast of Imphal to a point about 35 miles from Kohima.

Lieut. Gen. Joseph W. Stilwell's Chinese forces in Northern Burma, meanwhile, were advancing steadily southward along the east bank of the Mogaung River toward Kamaing, which is about 50 miles west of the important enemy supply base and communications center of Myitkyina.

Across the hills to the east Kachin levies ambushed a force of Japanese on the Myitkyina Road.

Hull Urges Romania To Get Out of War

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 21

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, today advised Romania to get out of the war at the earliest possible moment.

Asked at his press conference whether he could confirm a London dispatch stating that Russia has sent armistice terms to Romania and that the terms also have been forwarded to Washington and London, Mr. Hull declined direct comment.

But the Secretary said that it does remind everybody that if Romania is at all wise that country would get out of its military partnership with Germany at the earliest possible moment.

Waafs Reach Port To Relieve Pilots

By Reuters

Cairo, April 21

The first woman ashore in the largest draft of American Women's Auxiliary Air Force personnel ever posted overseas disembarked at a Mediterranean port with the words "Sand in my shoes."

This was the first of several contingents for the Middle East to release tour-expired airmen and those needed for the second front.

The women came ashore with haversacks and great-coats and proceeded to a transit camp before being posted to various stations throughout the Middle East Command.

Sumatra:

Tokyo Acknowledges Attack at Sabang

The Tokyo Radio acknowledged that Northern Sumatra was attacked April 19 by carrier-based Allied planes.

An Imperial Headquarters communiqué recorded by the United States Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service said:

"Our units intercepted the enemy and brought down 10 enemy aircraft. Damage suffered by our side was slight."

The Allies announced that bombers and fighters from aircraft carriers escorted by a powerful Allied fleet of battleships, cruisers, destroyers, and submarines carried out the raid on Sabang and Lhonga airfields. The communique told of large fires and said Allied planes also bombed 2 merchant ships, strafed 2 destroyer escort vessels, shot down 3 enemy torpedo bombers and destroyed more than 22 Japanese planes aground.

It said one Allied plane was lost at sea but the pilot was rescued by a submarine.

Pacific:

Bombers Batter Japanese Bases

Gen. Douglas MacArthur's heavy bombers are spanning the South Pacific with "milk run" regularity to blast Japanese bases in the Caroline Islands.

For three consecutive days, enemy plane installations at Woleai Island, in the Western Carolines, and Satawan Island, 150 miles southeast of the key Japanese base at Truk, have trembled under bombs laid by General MacArthur's Liberator squadrons.

The South Pacific fliers are lending a potent helping hand to American bombers which strike the Carolines from their Central Pacific bases in the Marshall and Gilbert Islands. Army, Navy, and Marine Corps aircraft are doing the slugging from both directions.

Since April 16 Admiral Chester W. Nimitz' Central Pacific fliers and General MacArthur's bomb layers have hit the Caroline bases in 22 raids. Their explosives have raised smoke pillars on islands from Woleai eastward, 1,150 statute miles to Pingelap.

U. S. Air Power Still Rising, But Can Planes Win Alone?

Continued from Page 1

bombers in the first three months of 1944. This meant the loss of about 8,500 of its finest aviators and bomber crews, some of whom are prisoners. But however regrettable these losses, they are far below first expectations.

The expectation was that losses would run as high as 20 per cent. This would have meant that every five months, the United States Army would have had to replace its air forces over Europe. Actual fighting has proved that even in the toughest days of flying over Italy, losses were less than 12 per cent.

But despite the overwhelming air superiority which the Allies are showing over Europe, despite the destructiveness of the heaviest bombing so far, it now is being generally acknowledged by the most enthusiastic air combat officers that the war definitely cannot be won by air alone.

Lesson of Cassino

Cassino offers proof of this conclusion. Here, where the Air Force men feel that they did what was expected of them, final victory could not be won from the skies and must rest upon grim, hard fighting of the ground troops.

Already 29 German industrial centers have been subjected to greater devastation than the Germans rained on Coventry, England, and yet "Coventryizing" a city still does not put it out of the war. The Germans are rebuilding faster than anticipated and Allied planes must go back again and again to targets already described as destroyed.

Manifestly, round-the-clock bombing is constantly cutting away the capacity of German industry to maintain the Nazi war machine and American officials are sure that German aircraft manufacture will never again be able to reach anything approaching its previous levels.

But in light of the experience at Cassino in the Mediterranean and Tarawa in the Pacific, the judgment is stronger than ever that air power can prepare the way for invasion but cannot take its place.

What It's Like in Berlin Battered by Allied Bombs

Continued from Page 1

City traffic is, however, running much as usual in Berlin.

The bulk of the population is weary, overworked and not too well-fed. The people would like to see the war, and above all, the air bombardment end. But on no occasion has this mood crystallized into anything like open opposition to the regime.

Residents of the "worst bombed city in Europe" told the neutral visitor that now many bombs dropped on Berlin fall upon ruins. They asked whether the Allies would not do better to drop these bombs on some other places, since there simply was not much more to be achieved in Berlin.

It is understandable that Berliners would like to see the bombing end. But the stories they tell of "useless bombing" are not convincing.

There still are city districts, particularly in the east and north of Berlin, where one can walk for almost half an hour without coming across a damaged building. Moreover, most recent trustworthy information discloses that a large proportion of Berlin's small factories still are running. With daylight attacks replacing more and more the method of night raiding, it appears unlikely that as many bombs are being wasted as the Berliners contend.

Though four fifths of Berlin's houses may be down, city traffic is still kept running in every section where it is necessary to transport large masses of people to and from their places of work.

One traffic expert said the Ubahn (subway) and Sbahn (elevated railway) will be kept running when there is not another house standing, so vital are they to transport and so energetic are the repair crews.

After heavy attacks, it takes only 24 hours to repair all major damage, and the remainder is usually repaired within a week. When a stretch of the train or tram net is put out of commission by bombs, busses are put into action to carry the people around the destroyed stretch.

Experts say as long as there are people in Berlin, traffic will function to a certain extent. This is applied chiefly to the Ubahn and Sbahn, which are the most vital part of the traffic net. The streetcar network is repaired last of all and sometimes not at all in a section where the destruction of houses is so bad that no none lives there anymore.

Most of people scold about what is demanded of them—10 hours' work with crowded transport, food lines, air attacks, sleepless nights, etc. This scolding is directly against living conditions but indirectly and secretly against the Government. In vital factories, a 72-hour week has been introduced, but production cannot increase to correspond as weary workers sit out time they are supposed to be working.

There is, however, hardly any open opposition. A source with excellent contacts in all circles of Berlin expressed the opinion that though the major part of the population would welcome energetic action, no one is foolhardy enough to try it.

Two facts contribute greatly to keep discontent and resentment from growing into a more dangerous mood.

The decline in living and working conditions of Berliners and of Germans as a whole has been so gradual that they hardly know themselves how badly off they are and would regard normal living conditions as somewhat abnormal and amazing.

The second fact working in favor of the Government is that the social tension among the Berliners has somewhat lessened, since the well-to-do sections, Dahlem, Charlottenburg, West Berlin, Potsdam, Babelsberg, etc., are more badly damaged than the poorest sections in East and North Berlin and Neukoeln.

View on Bombings

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Taylor Henry, Associated Press correspondent recently returned from internment in Germany, said last night repeated bombings of German cities "have not yet done the damage to German industrial production we would like to believe."

Mr. Henry, formerly chief of the Associated Press staff at Vichy, told the annual meeting of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York that "the reason for this lies in the German shadow plant system, under which the Germans built enough factories so that, using their total manpower, no German factory would have to work more than one eight-hour shift daily.

"Today, when we bomb a German plant, the workers are moved to another plant which, then, is placed on two eight-hour shifts. A third plant is bombed and the process is repeated, putting the original plant on three eight-hour shifts."

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Smythe Action Under View In Sedition Trial

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Justice Edward C. Eicher will seek to determine today whether Edward James Smythe was a fugitive from justice when he did not appear for the opening of his trial with 29 other persons on seditious conspiracy charges.

Mr. Smythe, arrested in Au Sable Forks, N. Y., on Tuesday, April 18, was brought into court Wednesday morning, April 19, the third day of the trial. He said he did not know the opening date of the trial.

Justice Eicher already has ordered Mr. Smythe's original bond of $1,000 forfeited and bail reset at $10,000. Since then Mr Smythe has been in custody of the United States Marshal.

Plea Outlined

James J. Laughlin, his attorney, is expected to renew today his plea that Mr. Smythe was not a fugitive, that the $1,000 bail bond be reinstated and that his client be released by the Marshal. Prosecutor O. John Rogge said he would insist Mr. Smythe is a fugitive and demand that he be held "without bond."

Mr. Smythe, who comes from New York City and is identified by the Justice Department as publisher of Our Common Cause and contributor to Publicity, continues to wear the dark blue suit and lumberjack's shirt without tie, in which he was arrested. He asserted on Wednesday, April 19, when shown a copy of the indictment, that it should read "the Roosevelt Administration vs. James Edward Smythe" instead of "the United States vs. James Edward Smythe."

The heavy-set, graying defendant set up a stir yesterday when he jumped to his feet and shouted that Justice Eicher, in instructing prospective jurors, had "already convicted us in the eyes of the jury."

Veniremen Excused

Today's hearing is collateral to the main trial which recessed yesterday until April 24 after a start was made toward selecting a jury. Five veniremen were excused when they said any evidence that the defendants were members of the German-American Bund would prejudice them. A sixth was dismissed because he had read "Undercover," "Sabotage" and other literature which he said would make him biased against the accused.

The defendants, who include two women, are accused of conspiring with Nazi agents to set up insubordination among members of the U. S. armed forces.

Atlantic Charter Conflict Seen in Training Plan

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—Opposition to various proposals for universal military training in the United States after the war on the grounds that it conflicts with the eighth point of the Atlantic Charter was expressed today in a letter from the Philadelphia Yearly Meeting of Friends to President Roosevelt and members of Congress.

The letter says, "the last point of the Atlantic Charter ends '. . . they will likewise aid and encourage all other practicable measures which will lighten for peace-loving peoples the crushing burden of armaments.'

Maneuvers in Middle East

Wide World

Full Training Needed for Modern War

A camouflaged antitank gun is seen here crossing a pontoon bridge built over the River Jordan during large-scale army maneuvers carried out in Palestine and Trans-Jordan, in the regions where General Allenby and the Australians operated in World War I. In the recent maneuvers several British regiments took part, along with an Arab Legion and Indian, Yugoslav, and Greek units.

Churchill: Imperial Preference Kept

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Prime Minister Winston Church brought the Empire debates in the House of Commons to a close today with assurance that the Atlantic Charter would not interfere with the Imperial preference granted to members of the British Empire.

He disclosed that he has asked specifically for insertion of the words "with due respect for their existing obligations," in connection with Article Seven of the Charter. "These are the limiting words," he said, "and they were inserted for the express purpose of retaining to this House and to the Dominions the fullest possible rights and liberties over the question of Imperial preference."

"I have never conceived," the Prime Minister told the Commons, "that the fraternal association with the United States would mitigate in any way against the unity of the British commonwealth or empire or breed ill feeling with our great Russian ally, with whom we are bound by a 20-year treaty."

The Commons debate on the British Commonwealth has given highly significant all-party backing to the policy of postwar Empire solidarity.

A Closing of Ranks

Such policy is intended not to prejudice the still bigger cause of international co-operation. In fact, the House of Commons seemed genuinely convinced that a strong and united British Commonwealth could be one of best cornerstones of a new world setup.

Conservative, Labor, and Liberal representatives in Westminster have joined forces to indorse that there shall be no move on the part of Britain to liquidate the Empire, but rather a closing of Dominion and Colonial ranks.

Coming on the eve of the meeting in London of Dominion Premiers, this gives a clear-cut lead to the Empire talks which are expected to have far-reaching implications for postwar political and economic reorganization of the world.

The Commons debate gains further significance from the latest move by a Congressional Committee to perpetuate United States use of British Commonwealth bases, leased for war purposes.

Several British M. P.'s have used the occasion for an outspoken frankness in Anglo-American relations which has in the past been more often advocated than utilized, at least so far as the British are concerned.

Frankness by Shinwell

It was one of the Labor leaders, Mr. Emanuel Shinwell, frequently one of the severest critics of the Churchill Government, who drew cheers from the Commons with the following frank statement: "It does not lie in the mouths of other nations and peoples to indulge in derogatory terms regarding our administration until they put their own house in order.

"We have in the British Commonwealth of Nations a native problem. The United States has a Negro problem and in the sphere of acquisition of territory even our friends of Soviet Russia to safeguard themselves against possible aggression in future have sought to exercise a protectorate over other territories.

"I occasionally find myself in disagreement with the Prime Minister, but I am in hearty accord with the view he expressed on the subject of the suggested liquidation of the Empire. We have no intention, any one of us, of throwing the British Commonwealth of Nations overboard in order to satisfy a section of the American press or anyone else."

Political Development

This lining up of usually uncompromising Left Wingers like Mr. Shinwell with Conservatives and Liberals in defense of the Empire is one of the notable features of this debate. Apart from its Commonwealth and international implications, this marks a major political development for Britain itself.

The former critics of British imperialism are themselves becoming strongly Empire-minded—not unnaturally they say it is a new and better form of imperialism. For instance, they insist they deplore "mawkish sentiment" about the Empire.

One reason, as Deputy Labor Leader Arthur Greenwood pointed out on April 20, is because 50 per cent of the Dominions are now governed by Labor majorities.

Mr. Greenwood poined Mr. Shinwell in a straight warning across the Atlantic: "We can never become hewers of wood and drawers of water to the United States and we are entitled to say so. But let is not be thought that we are building up a Commonwealth because we have ulterior motives against great powers."

Dominion Views Awaited

In getting down to precise plans for postwar Empire development, the British Government spokesmen were restricted in what they could say by the fact that the Dominion Premiers will soon be meeting here to consider policy. But the Laborite Cabinet Minister, Mr. Hugh Dalton, President of the Board of Trade, indicated that Imperial preference, whereby goods from the Empire are admitted into Britain at a lower tariff rate than those from outside countries, will be continued after the war unless the coming conference of Dominion Premiers decides otherwise.

Mr. Dalton insisted that Britain's trade with the rest of the world must also be greatly extended. He named a 50 per cent increase in Britain's prewar trade if this country is to import food and raw materials necessary for full employment. He stressed the importance for Britain of the United States, Russian, Chinese, and European markets.

The Commons' unity in support of Empire solidarity has not removed differences on postwar trading and tariff policy. And these differences may be expected to become uppermost again as the Empire and world policy are evolved in more detail.

Problems Still Unsolved

Nor can it be expected that differences over problems like Indian progres tsoward self-government have been resolved.

British progressives and American critics will still find themselves in the same camp trying to drive the British Government on Indian and other questions.

Indication of this is seen in today's leading editorial in the Socialist Daily Herald, which strongly disapproves of current pro-Empire teamup in Commons of Socialists and Conservatives.

It calls the debate "blurred" and unhelpful to postwar international collaboration.

Churchill Declares Empire Is United

By the Associated Press

London, April 21

Declaring he never thought the Empire "needed tying together with strings," Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the House of Commons that natural forces "will carry everything before them especially when those forces are fanned forward, as they will be, by the wings of victory in a righteous cause."

Mr. Churchill acknowledged there had been mistakes but at this stage of the conflict "we find the British Commonwealth and Empire more strongly united than ever before."

"It is extraordinary," he went on, "what a business it has become to sneer at the British Empire. Those who have tried it in the United States have been discredited. Those who have tried it in the dominions have found no public backing."

Attractive River Cruises Scheduled for Vacationists

Tourabouts

By Leavitt F. Morris

Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

While most of the popular cruise ships are now serving in the war effort, there still are a "handful" remaining that plan to do business this summer.

And, if your vacation isn't complete without a water voyage of some sort, now is the time to make your cruise selection.

From Quebec comes word that the Canada Steamship Lines' S. S. Richelieu will leave on June 26 for the Saguenay cruise. There will be a weekly sailing to the Saguenay between June 26 and September, with the final cruise scheduled for Sept. 19. The S. S. Richelieu will leave Montreal every Monday morning, proceeding down the St. Lawrence to the Saguenay. Traveling up the river as far as Chicoutimi, the S. S. Richelieu will make stops at Quebec, Point-au-Pic and Tadoussac each way, returning to Montreal on Saturday evening.

The Gordon C. Greene, famous river boat of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, already has started its cruise season with one trip under its paddles to New Orleans. The next voyage of the Gordon C. Greene is set for May 13 when it will make a 14-day cruise to Chattanooga, Tenn., via the Ohio and Tennessee rivers. This same trip will be repeated on Oct. 21.

From June 17 through Aug. 26 the steamer will leave Cincinnati every Saturday night for a seven-day voyage to Charleston, W. Va., over the Ohio and Kanawha Rivers.

In addition the old sidewheeler will make trips to St. Paul, Minn., via the Ohio and upper Mississippi rivers. The dates are May 27 and Sept. 9 and the cruise is 20 days.

The Gordon C. Greene will make two more cruises to New Orleans. Consisting of 20 leisurely days on the Ohio and lower Mississippi, the steamer will leave on Sept. 20 and Nov. 4.

Both the Canadian Pacific and the Georgian Bay Lines plan cruises on the Great Lakes this summer. The two luxurious steamers, the S. S. American and S. S. North American, will operate between Buffalo and Duluth, and Buffalo and Chicago.

Pinehurst Abloom

Wooded trails in Pinehurst are now bordered with spring blossoms, filling the air with their fragrance. Leading activities at this resort include horseback riding with guests of the various hotels following bridle paths that lead deep into the pines where picnics are held. Tennis and golf tournaments are now in full swing with some of the country's leading players on hand to compete for the prizes.

Travel Notes

Atlantic City looks for a record-breaking summer season as requests for reservations pile in on hotel books. . . . The Marine Terrace Hotel on the ocean front at Miami Beach, Fla., announces inauguration of its ninth successive summer vacation plan, with special rates for visitors. . . . Wentworth-by-the-Sea at Portsmouth, N. H., will reopen July 1 after being closed for the past two seasons.

Turkey Acted as British Ally In Barring Chrome to Reich

By J. Emlyn Williams

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Turkey's decision to cease exports of chrome to Germany is as important as it was surprising to informed circles here, especially as an earlier Turkish reply to Allied representations appeared far from definite on the subject.

But Foreign Minister Numan Menemencioglu's statement to the Turkish Parliament laid down unequivocably that Turkey was stopping the export of all chrome to Germany and its allies as from today.

The significance of this decision from the viewpoint of loss to German war production needs little comment. The Reich is deprived thereby of one half of its chrome supplies and must now fall back upon its only other sources of supply, namely, Yugoslavia and Greece.

Manganese Scarce

The only satisfactory alternative to chrome for toughening steel is manganese, and though the Germans still have some sources of such supply, the earlier loss of Nikopol in Russia is a serious blow. Some idea of the importance of chrome to Germany is indicated by the fantastic price paid.

But Turkey's act is important from a diplomatic viewpoint also. This is shown in Mr. Menemencioglu's reasons for his country's decision. Turkey has acted as an ally of Britain. Had Turkey been neutral, he declared, such decision would have provoked much discussion, but "according to the policy we adopted in 1939 and which we have followed since then, and according to our pact signed in 1939 with Great Britain, we are not neutrals."

Such reaffirmation of Turkey's international position indicates:

1. Turkey now realizes beyond a doubt that Germany has lost the war.

2. Knowing that the Turks have always concerned themselves about the Allies' plans for a post-war settlement of the Balkans—that part of Europe in which they are particularly interested—it is a safe assumption that Ankara today feels happier that developments in that area will be along lines approximating more their ideas.

3. The decision is bound up with the problem of Turko-Soviet relations which, though cordial in the earlier years between both World Wars, have somewhat cooled off since Russia became a beligerent and Turkey remained neutral. These two countries are neighbors along the Black Sea, both on the western and southern shores and in the Caucasus, so that Turkey is naturally concerned in all happening there, and, in view of Russian successes, Turkey must take a realistic view of developments.

Place at Peace Table

4. Turkey as a neutral could not expect to participate in the peace treaties, but as a benevolent nonbelligerent there is a chance that at least it would be more consulted on vital problems.

Turkey's new act is a valuable contribution toward further tightening of the blockade against Germany. But Portugal, another ally of Britain, still provides a loophole, as well as the neutrals, Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

As far as Sweden is concerned it is assumed here that the Swedish Parliament in secret session has unanimously decided to reject a request for the stoppage of exports of ball bearings to Germany, for reasons already reported.

German Prisoners in U. S. Celebrate Hitler's Birthday

FORT CUSTER, Mich., April 21 (AP)—Several hundred veterans of the once-proud Afrika Corps and the Nazi Luftwaffe in the Fort Custer prisoner of war camp pressed creases from their official uniforms on off-duty hours yesterday, after they had done their full day's work, and attended a band concert inside the enclosure in celebration of Adolf Hitler's 55th birthday on April 20.

The celebration, carried out quietly, came after prisoner leaders had presented "a special request" to Maj. E. F. Richter, camp commander. The small German band was led by a prisoner who formerly led an orchestra in a large Berlin hotel.

Maj. Richter explained that the prisoners normally are allowed to wear Nazi uniforms off duty but apparently felt the occasion called for a special ruling from American authorities.

"They seemed to want to make sure," Major Richter said, "that we wouldn't take offense if they seemed in a party mood on Hitler's birthday."

A large number of prisoners found themselves without party garb, however, Major Richter explained, when it was discovered that their uniforms would not be returned from the cleaners.

Party in Canada

LETHBRIDGE, Alberta, Canada, April 21 (CP)—Thousands of German prisoners of war celebrated Hitler's 55th birthday on April 20 with a program of activities inside their compound, reliable sources disclosed. A huge birthday cake was understood to bear a large swastika.

Approximately 10,000 Germans are detained in the camp, the largest in Canada.

Bluejackets 'Named'

SAMPSON, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Sampson Naval Training Station observed Adolf Hitler's fifty-fifth birthday by transferring these Bluejackets to advanced training centers:

William Hitler, English-born nephew of the Nazi chief; Charles W. Fuhrer, and W. W. Messerschmidt.

Jewish Americans Rescue German 'Human Torpedo'

WITH THE ALLIED FIFTH ARMY AT ANZIO, Italy, April 21 (AP)—A German "human torpedo" ran ashore north of Anzio today. From his explosive craft a 17-year-old Kriegsmarine sailor was lifted to safety by two Jewish-American soldiers.

The blond, blue-eyed German youth told Lieut. A. M. Berstein of Brooklyn, N. Y., and Private Joseph Hectman of Detroit, that he ran" out of gas."

The apparatus consists of one regulation torpedo about 12 feet long, on which another steel case of the same size rides pickaback.

The top "torpedo" is virtually a midget submarine with a small hatch near the head. The hatch is covered with a glass home making it air-tight. The young sailor lay lengthwise, looking out through the glass for shipping in Nnzio Harbor and hoping to make an attack by releasing the lower torpedo. Then he hoped to "submarine" to the beach behind the German lines.

It was understood the boyish sailor started on what seemed a suicide mission from an enemy motor torpedo boat.

Award of Churchman To Go to Baruch

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP) — Bernard M. Baruch, special adviser to the Office of War Mobilization and analyst of war problems, has been selected to receive the 1944 award of the Churchman, Episcopal Church publication, Dr. Guy Emery Shipler, Editor, announced.

Mr. Baruch was selected in a nation-wide poll of Churchman associates and leaders of the Church, industry, and the professions, on the basis of distinguished service "in the promotion of good will and better understanding among all peoples," Dr. Shipler said.

The award, established in 1939, has been awarded in successive years to Eleanor Roosevelt, William Allen White, Wendell L. Willkie, President Roosevelt and Mme. Chiang Kai-shek. Mr. Baruch will receive The Churchman Award at the publication's annual dinner on May 23.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,
BOSTON

Too Good To Be True?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

NOTHING is too good to be true! Did Jesus believe it too good to be true that a man blind from birth should receive his sight, that the lame should walk, the dumb speak, the deaf hear, the dead be restored to life? No, he knew that only good could be true, and he knew this so confidently that he was able to heal the sick and sinning instantly. To us he left a sacred trust: "He that believeth on me, the works that I do shall he do also; and greater works than these shall he do; because I go unto my Father" (John 14:12). Jesus could prophesy this because he knew that all good belongs to God; therefore, it is ever present and universal. If our health, strength, ability, supply, our intelligence were of human origin, they would necessarily be limited and uncertain. But because they are of God, they are forever sure, forever good, and forever ours.

Christian Science also declares that nothing is too good to be true; that, indeed, nothing but good is true. And then, simply and logically, it explains why. It teaches mankind how to prove the reality of good in human experience. God is infinite, unchanging, universal good, and God is All-in-all. God is the only power and presence, the only cause and creator, and all that He creates is good like Himself. Because God is good, good is unlimited, inexhaustible, ever available.

Good is, because God is! "Evil has no power, no intelligence, for God is good, and therefore good is infinite, is All," writes Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (pp. 398, 399). She also says (*ibid.*, p. 71), "Evil has no reality. It is neither person, place, nor thing, but is simply a belief, an illusion of material sense." It is, as Jesus told the Jews, "a liar, and the father of it."

* * *

One day a young man asked a Christian Scientist for help. He told her that he was destitute, sick, and tortured with an insatiable craving for alcoholic liquor. Because of this habit, he had lost his family, his home, his business, and his friends. Deeply ashamed and almost hopeless, he asked if he could possibly be healed in Christian Science. Everything else, he admitted quite frankly, had failed.

The Scientist assured him that nothing is impossible with God, and then told him of his real selfhood and of his rich heritage as the child of God. He was assured that he could never be alone or friendless, for God, his perfect Father, was ever with him. He learned that an understanding of God's unfailing, impartial, infinite goodness and love would give him dominion over evil. To the fearful, frustrated, bewildered thought of the young man, these statements of truth seemed too good to be true. But they were proved to be true. He was healed and restored to his family and his home, and to a useful place in society.

An aviation cadet in the United States Naval Training Station also proved the practicability of this spiritual power. He was flying solo some three thousand feet above the ground when suddenly his engine failed. He realized at once that he would have to make a forced landing. It was his first, and in unfamiliar territory, but he had no fear. As a Christian Scientist, he had learned that his ability to do the right thing, his intelligence, and his strength were not in a material body, but in God, and that they were, therefore, ever available and wholly adequate.

* * *

Looking down, he saw three pieces of ground which might serve as possible emergency landing fields. One he discarded immediately because its color told him that it was probably a swamp; another, he was quite sure, was newly-plowed ground; but the third, he felt, was all right. He landed on the spot he had chosen and came to a stop without harm to himself or damage to the plane. Great was his gratitude to God for this proof of His unfailing, unerring guidance and love. And his family was grateful for the understanding that wherever this young man's duties might take him, nothing could separate him, or any of God's children, from God's protecting care.

Christian Science is a very practical religion. It is based squarely on the teachings of Christ Jesus. It teaches that man is the spiritual reflection of God. Though the material senses deny this, Christian Science refutes material sense testimony with the spiritual understanding of the allness of God, good, and the consequent nothingness and impotence of evil.

Let us accept our heritage of good and expect good to be made manifest in human experience. Let us acknowledge God, good, to be omnipotent, omnipresent, omniactive. Good is true. This is God's law for all mankind; and as we understand and obey His law we prove for ourselves and the world the irresistible power and presence of good, everywhere. With Solomon we can rejoice (Proverbs 19:8), "He that keepeth understanding shall find good."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian]

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¶ Practical fulfillment of Jesus' statement, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free," has come for vast numbers of people through the study of the Christian Science textbook,

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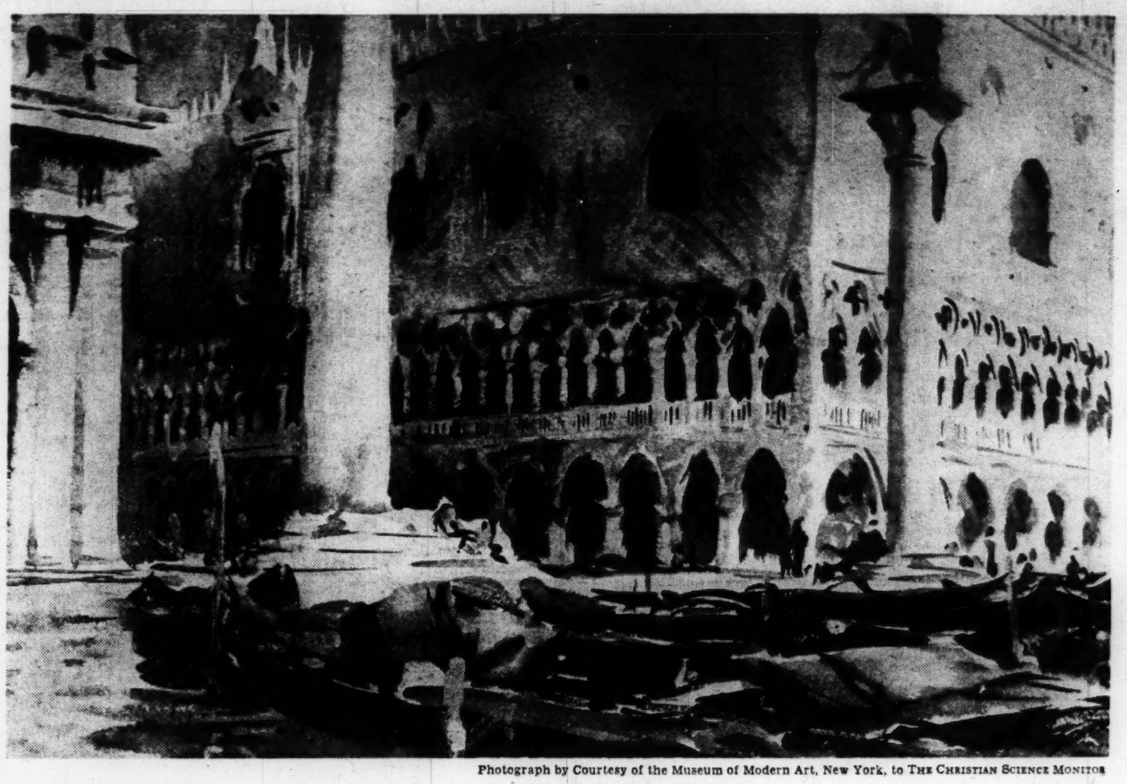

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"THE PIAZZETTA": *A Water-Color by John Singer Sargent*

SOME OF John Singer Sargent's water-colors of Italian scenes are among the finest works in this medium that America has produced. "The Piazzetta" is a distinguished example. It is included in an exhibition of four outstanding American water-colorists at the Lawrence Art Museum, Williams College. Technically brilliant, it has an immediacy and spontaneity which approaches sheer virtuosity. The Doge's palace is represented in brilliant Venetian sunlight. Its pink marble façade contrasts with the flashing blue of the water. In the foreground are gondolas tied to their moorings. The horizontal mass of the palace gives to the picture a solidity and permanence which are lacking in some of Sargent's water-colors. The yellow-white pillars, topped by the Lion of St. Mark and the corner of the Library of St. Mark visible at one side, give the needed vertical accents to the composition. The artist appears at his best when dealing with architectural subjects such as this, in which the pattern is carefully organized. The elusory quality is due, in large part, to the rapidity with which Sargent recorded his impressions. This same fluency and dexterity often deteriorated to mere stylistic mannerisms in his oils.

A true cosmopolitan, Sargent enjoyed an international reputation. His art reflects the European tradition, for he was born in Florence and had studied in France, Holland, and Spain. His portraits of men and women of the fashionable world earned him his greatest fame. The artist, however, did not always penetrate deeply into the character of his sitters, and was often content with mere surface attributes. Today his reputation rests primarily upon his water-colors, which will always remain in the front rank.

H. H. A.

Troppo Buono per Essere Vero?

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in inglese su questa pagina

NULLA è troppo buono per essere vero! Forse che Gesù credeva che fosse troppo buono per essere vero che un uomo cieco dalla nascita ricevesse la sua vista, che lo zoppo camminasse, il muto parlasse, il morto fosse risuscitato? No, egli sapeva che soltanto il bene poteva essere vero, e sapeva questo con tanta sicurezza che fu capace di sanare gl'infermi ed i peccatori sull'istante. A noi ha lasciato un deposito sacro: "Chi crede in me farà anch'egli le opere che fo io; e ne farà di maggiori, perchè io me ne vo al Padre" (Giovanni 14:12). Gesù poteva predire questo perchè sapeva che tutto il bene appartiene a Dio; è dunque sempre presente ed universale. Se la nostra salute, forza, abilità, provvigione, la nostra intelligenza fossero di origine umana, sarebbero necessariamente limitate ed incerte. Ma poichè vengono da Dio, sono sempre sicure, sempre buone, e perennemente nostre.

La Scienza Cristiana dichiara pure che nulla è troppo buono per essere vero; che, invero, nulla eccetto il bene è vero. E poi, semplicemente e logicamente, ne spiega il perchè. Insegna all'umanità come dimostrare la realtà del bene nell'umana esperienza. Iddio è infinito, invariabile, bene universale, e Dio è Tutto-in-tutto. Iddio è la sola potenza e presenza, la sola causa ed il solo creatore, e tutto ciò che Egli crea è buono come Lui Stesso. Siccome Dio è il bene, il bene è illimitato, inesauribile, sempre ottenibile.

Il bene esiste perchè Dio esiste! "Il male non ha potenza nè intelligenza, poichè Iddio è il bene, e quindi il bene è infinito, è Tutto", scrive Mary Baker Eddy, la Scopritrice e Fondatrice della Scienza Cristiana, in *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (pagg. 398, 399). Essa dice inoltre (*ibid.*, pag. 71), "Il male non ha realtà. Non è nè persona, nè luogo, nè cosa, ma è semplicemente una credenza, un'illusione del senso materiale". È, come Gesù disse ai Giudei, "bugiardo e padre della menzogna".

Un giorno un giovane chiese aiuto da una Scientista Cristiana. Le disse che era privo di mezzi, ammalato e torturato da un desiderio insaziabile per bevande alcooliche. A causa di questa abitudine aveva perduto la sua famiglia, la sua casa, la sua posizione e i suoi amici. Profondamente vergognoso e quasi disperato, egli domandò se poteva possibilmente essere sanato nella Scienza Cristiana. Tutto il resto, egli ammise molto sinceramente, venne meno.

La Scientista lo assicurò che nulla è impossibile con Dio, ed allora gli disse del suo vero essere e della sua ricca eredità come figliuolo di Dio. Fu assicurato che egli non poteva mai essere solo e senz'amici, poichè Iddio, il suo Padre perfetto, era sempre con lui. Egli imparò che il comprendimento dell'immancabile, imparziale, infinita bonta ed amore di Dio gli darebbe il dominio sul male. Per il pensiero timoroso, disilluso, confuso del giovine, queste dichiarazioni della verità sembravano essere troppo buone per essere vere. Ma furono dimostrate essere vere. Egli fu sanato e reso alla sua famiglia ed alla sua casa, ed ad un posto utile nella società.

Un allievo ufficiale d'aviazione nella Scuola Navale degli Stati Uniti dimostrò pure la praticabilità di questa potenza spirituale. Volava da solo a circa tremila piedi al disopra del suolo quando improvvisamente il suo motore venne meno. Egli si rese subito conto che avrebbe dovuto fare un approdo forzato. Era il suo primo, in territorio non noto, ma non aveva timore. Come Scientista Cristiano, aveva imparato che la sua abilità per fare la cosa giusta, la sua intelligenza e la sua forza non erano in un corpo materiale, ma in Dio, e che erano quindi sempre ottenibili e sempre sufficienti.

Guardando giù, vide tre spazi di terreno che potevano servire come campi aviatori possibili in una crisi. Uno egli scartò immediatamente perchè il suo colore gli indicava che era probabilmente una palude; un'altro, era certo, era un campo arato da poco; ma il terzo, egli intuì, andava bene. Egli scese sullo spazio che aveva scelto e si fermò senza ingiuria a sè stesso nè danno all'areoplano. Grande fu la sua gratitudine a Dio per questa prova della Sua immancabile, infallibile direzione ed amore. E la sua famiglia fu grata per l'intendimento che dovunque il suo dovere avrebbe condotto questo giovine, nulla avrebbe potuto separare lui, o qualsiasi figliuolo di Dio, dalla sollecitudine protettrice di Dio.

La Scienza Cristiana è una religione molto pratica. Si fonda solidamente sugli insegnamenti di Cristo Gesù. Insegna che l'uomo è la riflessione spirituale di Dio. Benchè i sensi materiali neghino questo, la Scienza Cristiana refuta la testimonianza del senso materiale coll'intendimento spirituale della totalità di Dio, il bene, e la conseguente nullità ed impotenza del male.

Accettiamo la nostra eredità di bene ed aspettiamoci che il bene sia reso manifesto nell'umana esperienza. Riconosciamo che Dio, il bene, è onnipotente, onnipresente, universalmente attivo. Il bene è vero. Questa è la legge di Dio per l'umanità intera; ed in quanto comprendiamo ed obbediamo la Sua legge noi dimostriamo per noi e per il mondo l'irresistibile potenza e presenza del bene, dovunque. Possiamo esultare con Salomone (Proverbi 19:8): "Chi serba con cura la prudenza troverà del bene".

Prairie Mirage

Have you seen the sky come down and
cover the road
Out there in the prairie miles when the
sun is high
And the blue waves under the clouds have
overflowed
And crowd the horizon down? The long
white road
Leads far ahead beyond where you can
see
Out to the place where the curve of the
earth begins
And the road is lost in the air and becomes
a mirror
For those last miles, and gathers the sky
to itself—
But the road-shoulders remain like the
threads of a thought,
And the highway fingers its way out into
the blue.
The prairie can do the work of night and
dreams
Here in the golden miles when the sun rides
high.

ALLEN E. WOODALL

All Are Foes of Reading

THE FIRST THING necessary to the pleasure of reading is that when people are young they should acquire the habit of reading. This is becoming more and more difficult. Before I was aware of things in the world, the Penny Post had already begun to make a change adverse to reading, by consuming a vast amount of time in correspondence that was unnecessary, trivial, or irksome. Railways have altered people's habits by making them move about much more. But railways have this compensating advantage—that, although they take people much away from home, a long railway journey affords a first-rate opportunity for reading. They were not, therefore, an unmixed disadvantage. But now things are changing. The motor car is altogether unfavourable to reading. People consume more time in moving about than they did, and they consume it under conditions which, even for people with good eyes, must make reading difficult, if not impossible. The telephone is a deadly disadvantage; it minces time into fragments and frays the spirit. Wireless, with all its delights, is now being added as a distraction to divert people from time that might be given to the pleasure of reading. The cinematograph is another change in the same direction, and flying is becoming more and more common. All these things must make it more difficult for successive generations to acquire the habit of reading, and, if that habit be acquired, to maintain it. Even before all these changes it was not easy to maintain the habit, but it could be done. There is a story of Auberon Herbert—I do not know whether it is true or not, but I do not mind connecting it with his name, because it is a story I think entirely to his credit, and which I always recall with a sense of satisfaction and encouragement. He was staying in his country home, and some visitors were announced. He received them with perfect good manners, and, after a cordial welcome he said to them, "And now what would you like to do?—we are reading." We need more and more of that spirit.—From "Fallodon Papers," by VISCOUNT GREY OF FALLODON. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

There Are Those Who Explore Venice on Foot

OUR GONDOLIER has informed us that he was already past his early boyhood when he first rode in a gondola. . . . Tony tells us that this general abstinence from water-carriage is usual and that the city's poor folk have only their legs for locomotion around the town. . . .

It is a new aspect of this city of lagoons. On a former visit I had been aware that a path led from an obscure postern of the Grand Hotel, followed an unroofed tunnel to a broader lane, widened itself among tourists' shops and finally issued to the Piazza San Marco. I had known, also, that the *Merceria* led in the direction of the Rialto Bridge—that one might stroll dry-shod, also, along the Grand Canal towards the Public Gardens. But I had been unaware how extensively these lanes ramify across the city and that every house has its land entrance as well as its door upon the water. . . . There are one hundred and seventy-seven canals in Venice, with a total length of twenty-eight miles; but if its twenty-three hundred and twenty-seven lanes were untangled, they would stretch to ninety miles. Nor had I learned on that former visit that an exploration of the city afoot is quite as interesting as are the discoveries on the famous waterways. . . .

There are only a few hundred of these lanes we have not explored. Paved pathways that have not seen a horse or wagon since the Renaissance lead winding and interrupted courses, opening now and then to little squares just large enough to hold a patch of sunlight. They climb the steps of bridges and plunge into mazes of crowded life. Frequently these alleys are culs-de-sac and one needs to retrace his course and choose another turning. There is something in this like the labyrinth of Crete, but the thread of Theseus is here the line of sky above the buildings' gutters. In the main, however, if a tourist keeps with a denser throng, the lane proves to be a thoroughfare, no matter how narrow it may be; and it keeps on wriggling, like a snake upon an errand, until it finds at its extremity the Grand Canal.

As discoveries are always of sharpest interest when they are the result of our own ingenuity and perseverance, it is therefore this previously unrealized Venice that I prefer to the statelier fronts that were thrust upon us by a guide without our effort. Nor is this choice entirely outside of reason. Perhaps from these alleys there shows an unfamiliar view of St. Mark's campanile over crazy roofs. A palace of the Renaissance is so caught at an ending of a lane that it is a better-ordered composition than when seen baldly from the Grand Canal. Or a vista that has been previously but a momentary flash as the gondola swept by, can now be fixed in memory when one is sitting on a doorstep. . . .

In this preference for feet in Venice we are not entirely eccentric and alone. Ruskin's title, "The Stones of Venice," hints not of gondolas, but of heavy boots. He could not have put his yardstick on so many buildings if he had been rowed in easy cushions. . . . The "Merchant of Venice" opens on a *street*. "I will . . . *walk* with you," exclaimed Shylock. "My *heels*," said Launcelot Gobbo, "are at your commandment." . . . A biographer of Robert Browning says that the poet explored the city "in all directions, and learned to know its many points of beauty and interest, as those cannot who believe it is only to be seen from a gondola." These quotations clear us of the charge of eccentricity. —From "An Italian Winter," by CHARLES S. BROOKS. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

Mountaineer by the Sea

Out of the mountains and a softer air,
Leaving behind the timberlands, a sky
That hung against the slopes like velvet
where
He, looking downward, saw rich valleys by
The farmlands and could name them as his
own,
Leaving these native acres, his since birth,
A mountaineer he climbed this alien stone.
And saw the great foam breaking against
earth.

Hearing at last the vast and roaring sea,
Watching the sea gull and the swaying tern
Lifting its wings against immensity,
Standing upon our crags did he return
In memory to where the dark slopes rise,
The foam no longer whips against his eyes.

HAROLD VINAL

Words and Music

THOMAS CAMPION, Elizabethan poet, conscious of the natural alliance between music and poetry, said that he desired "to couple . . . words and notes lovingly together." It would seem that all poets should know something about music, since every good lyric is well on the way toward becoming a song—but this is by no means the ease.

Although many poets of the past, and some of those writing today, share Campion's attitude, there are others who dislike having their poems set to music. A. E. Housman, whose "Shropshire" lyrics are tempting material for the composer, cared little for modern music, even less for the musical efforts of contemporary composers who made beautiful songs of these same lyrics.

* * *

A good lyric has such a singable quality about it that one imagines poets writing with definite melodies in mind. Yeats was known to have sung a little tune when he wrote poetry. What the tune was nobody knew; perhaps Yeats did not know; but that he found the tune an indispensable part of versifying, and made a humming sound as he beat out his measures, has been attested by several of his intimates.

In the last part of the eighteenth century, Robert Burns, who was "delighted with many little melodies, which the learned Musician despises as silly and insipid," felt that his poems should be sung. Burns loved music as much as he loved poetry and, in explaining his creative method, said: "Until I am complete master of a tune, in my own singing (such as it is) I never can compose for it.—My way is: I consider the poetic sentiment, correspondent to my idea of musical expression; then choose my theme; begin one stanza; when that is composed, which is generally the most difficult part of the business, I walk out, sit down now and then, look out for objects in nature around me that are in unison or harmony with the cogitations of my fancy and workings of my bosom; humming every now and then the air with the verses I have framed. . . ."

* * *

At the request of a publisher, Burns gathered together and improved some of the existing songs of Scotland; and, later, Thomas Moore was urged to perform the same service for his own country, Ireland. Moore was gifted in two ways: not only could he write beautiful lyrics, but, in addition, he was equipped with musical knowledge. And, in the task of bettering some of the songs and preserving them for posterity, he did the song literature of the world an unequalled service. Moore tells us: "I only know that in a strong and inborn feeling for music lies the source of whatever talent I may have shown for poetical composition; and that it was the effort to translate into language the emotions and passions which music appeared to me to express, that first led to my writing any poetry at all deserving the name. . . ."

Those who are qualified to speak authoritatively about folksongs have stressed the unity of words and music—a kind of perfect balance between the two—which accounts for the captivating nature of folksongs. Such songs endure, and are sung by generation after generation; no matter how much other music, even that of the classical kind, is written. Surely, the sole reason for their permanence is that inexplicable "marriage" that takes place between lyric and melody.

* * *

It is not necessary that the poet should be an accomplished musician; but only that he feel the true kinship of words and music. Proof that this kinship does exist is made manifest in the inimitable *Airs* of the Elizabethans, and the folksongs of every nation. When words and music are thus subtly blended together, they affect us as they did the poet, Philip Sidney, who exclaimed: "I never heard the old song of Percy and Douglas that I found not my heart moved more than with a trumpet."

MADELINE GLEASON

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1944

Allies, Soviet Union, and Peace: Barriers to Co-operation Falling

Future Queen of England Has Reached Ruling Age

Princess Elizabeth, now 18, may sit on throne without regent or may act as Counselor of State—Anniversary passed in British countryside with special dinner and dance scheduled for evening.

By Melita Spraggs
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Princess Elizabeth, heiress presumptive to the British throne, is 18 today.

She spent the anniversary quietly in the English countryside she loves. A regimental band of Grenadier Guards, of which the Princess is Colonel in Chief, played in the grounds during the morning. Luncheon was an informal affair, with Queen Mary, grandmother of the Princess; the Duchess of Kent, and others of the Royal Family as guests.

The Princess cut a wartime birthday cake — without sugar icing—and afterward was presented with her father's gift—a velvet-lined leather box containing one pearl, the eighteenth to add to the string which was begun on her first anniversary.

Hostess at Dance

After dinner this evening, the Princess is to be hostess to 200 young friends, most of them in the services, at a celebration dance.

Special postal arrangements have been made to cope with the flood of greetings. Princess Elizabeth now can be sovereign of the British Commonwealth in her own right. She can reign without a regent. She also is entitled to be one of five Counsellors of State to act in the King's absence abroad.

Legislation passed in 1943 amended the Regency Act of 1937, under which, though the Princess could rule without a regent any time after she was 18, she could not be a Counselor of State until she was 21.

The Princess will continue to be known by the title which has endeared her to Britishers—Princess Elizabeth. Though the people of Wales, led by Mr. David Lloyd George, sponsored an appeal for a Princess of Wales, King George VI has announced officially there is to be no change.

Broad outlines of the education of England's future Queen are settled by the Cabinet. Suggestions were made during the parliamentary debates on the Regency bill that the Princess should go to a university.

King George VI, after his naval training, was a student at Cambridge University, while the Duke of Windsor was a student at Oxford.

It has been decided, however, that the Princess shall continue her academic studies under Mr. C. H. K. Martin, Vice-Provost of Eton, who has been responsible for her private tuition for the past 10 years.

The Princess concentrates especially on constitutional history and constitutional law. Her other studies include advanced French and German.

Until recently the Princess led a rather solitary life, spending the greater part of the day with tutors and governesses. In the next 12 months her practical education is to be intensified. She is to tour Britain to gain a picture of the British nation at work.

Her first civic tour, made recently to South Wales, aroused great enthusiasm. Although there was no advance notice, some observers say it attracted the greatest crowds since the coronation of the King and Queen.

Instead of the formal presentation of a Prince of Wales to the Welsh people at Caernarvon Castle, Princess Elizabeth visited the people in their homes and factories.

Miners, factory girls, dockers, housewives, paused in their work to greet "Ein Tywysoges"—Our Princess—for whom they had waited 18 years. From South Wales villages, people tramped miles to see the Princess. Often she left the King and Queen to talk to girls of her own age at factory benches.

Dockers surrounded the car in bomb-scarred Swansea, and girls with white caps from the flour mills paraded before the royal party. Children, too, flocked to greet their Princess.

After a civic luncheon in Cardiff, the royal party motored up the Merthyr Valley, where the Princess saw for the first time the big slag heaps and pithead machinery of the Welsh collieries. At Treforest Trading Estate, former "depressed area," the car drove for three miles through cheering crowds. American soldiers lined the route at many points.

National Service

The Princess's onerous duties as heiress-presumptive are considered to be her national service. Though she registered under the National Service Act on her 16th birthday with her age group, she is not to join an auxiliary service.

The Princess is treated as other British girls in the matter of clothes. She has been photographed all winter in the same coat of light blue with military-styled peaked hat, the diamond badge of the Grenadier Guards, of which she is Colonel-in-chief, on the lapel. On warmer days she wears a plain-cut utility suit.

The year 1944 sees Elizabeth Alexandra Mary of York, a tall 18-year-old, a Princess groomed for high office, a national figure, just beginning to take her place on official occasions. Britishers who have watched "Lillibett" (as she called herself when she was two years old) grow up, through camera, screen and occasional glimpses of her in real life, feel she will meet whatever duties and responsibilities come her way with dignity and queenly grace.

Princess Attains New Status

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Princess Elizabeth

Of the House of Windsor, who has just come of age. She is now in line to succeed directly to the throne as Queen, and becomes a full-fledged public personality in her own right. Lower picture shows her inspecting a battalion of the Grenadier Guards of which she is Colonel.

Board Urges More Security Plan Benefits

Would cover all workers, include medical care, and boost rate to 12 per cent total.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., April 21 (AP)—Dr. George E. Bigge, a member of the Social Security Board, has disclosed that the Board has sent Congress a far-reaching program which would extend the social security system to include all employed persons, regardless of occupation, and include such additional benefits as free medical care and hospitalization for workers and their families.

Mr. Bigge outlined at a Junior Chamber of Commerce luncheon here yesterday the sweeping recommendations for changes in existing law. Three of the main points follow:

1. Extension of coverage to all workers, including farmers and farm help, domestic employees, Government employees, persons in the armed forces and all employed persons not now covered.

2. Broadening of benefits to include unemployment insurance, now provided by the States, disability insurance of both temporary and permanent nature, and medical and hospital care for the worker and all members of his family.

3. Costs to be borne by contributions equivalent to 6 per cent of the worker's salary by both him and his employer, a total of 12 per cent, compared to the present total of 5 per cent. The Government would pay the entire cost for persons in the armed forces "since their pay is small."

Business and professional men, self-employed workers and others who are on no pay roll would make their contributions on a basis of their annual earnings, perhaps as shown by their income tax returns.

"Many problems have been temporarily obscured by the war boom, but once the war stops they will be as troublesome as before," Mr. Bigge asserted. "Government spending is no solution whatever for such problems. They must be remedied by changes in our economic and social structure."

The assumption that necessary security can be provided by the worker or the employer "is equally fallacious," he added. "The individual just can't do it. We tried that and the results in the last 20 years were not satisfactory."

Russian and Allied 'Higher-Ups' Closer; Soviet Units Use Captured Nazi Tanks

Main objective needed is removal of distrust on intent of Russians and capitalist powers.

By Peter Lyne
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Are we "hitting it off better" with the Russians?

This question inevitably presents itself to the British and American public as postwar planning gets further under way.

Both the British and American Governments are at present discussing trade agreements with the Soviet: American, British, and Russian delegates are in London discussing the postwar educational and cultural rehabilitation of Europe.

Americans, British, and Russians are all the time co-operating in political, diplomatic, and military fields through the European and Mediterranean commissions and through military staffs.

But is there reasonably good progress in the elimination of that long-standing mistrust between capitalist peoples and communist people?

Or will skeptics prove right by finding old chasms splitting wartime allies when really vital decisions on peace have to be taken?

Firsthand Knowledge

Opportunity to attempt to answer this query comes from the great wartime increase in contact with the Russians. There are many persons in London who are forming opinions from firsthand knowledge.

Sifting of their views suggests that Russian "higher ups" are today on better terms of understanding than ever before with the Anglo-American opposite numbers. Leading Russians are anxious for the fullest possible co-operation in the future.

The same applies to the younger generation who have come to the fore in this war and who weren't raised on Comintern diet.

But in between these two groups there is a great body of Russians still thinking in terms of world revolution embodying mistrust and even hatred of other countries.

Personnel Scarce

This situation makes it difficult for the Kremlin to find the right personnel for the increasing number of assignments in postwar talks with the Allies. In addition Russia has long been cut off from the outside world and despite all its remarkable progress is still comparatively immature on Western standards.

You have only to look in on current discussions here on the intellectual rehabilitation of Europe.

One of the Russian observers—a young engineer—seems apart from the conference. One feels he hardly understands other languages sufficiently to grasp the full significance of what is being said.

He seems out of place—shy and a little apprehensive—after all he has never been in a country before where there is a free press. And although the conference isn't being reported—well, you never know what gets into the press in democratic countries.

Curious but Cautious

But if, as Representative William Fulbright did, you were to ask the young Russian engineer to dinner at your hotel you'd get a different impression. He is eager enough to be a party to postwar discussions. Only he must feel his way carefully.

And as midnight approaches perhaps you'd find him not at all eager to go home. He would want to hear more about America and Britain—and boast a bit about modern Russia.

Mr. Fulbright thinks a big job needs doing in enticing the Russians out of their shells. He doesn't think nearly enough is being done in that direction yet.

Another American who has been over here in recent months to contact the Russians is J. A. Phillips of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, Past President of the Order of Railway Conductors.

Road to Co-operation

Mr. Phillips' conclusion was that the Russian railroad delegates are eager for a better understanding, but are puzzled by the problem of how the average Russian is going to get rid of the countless misconceptions about democracies.

Mr. Phillips considers that Russian authorities are to blame for the tardiness in undoing the less desirable—from a viewpoint of international co-operation—earlier Communist teachings.

So it looks as if both sides—Russians and British and Americans—have the way clearly open to them to help make understanding and co-operation with the Russians a practical reality rather than hang it up as a pious hope.

Long-Term Alliance With Russia Urged

By the Associated Press

London, April 21

Urging a long-term military alliance with Soviet Russia "with definite military commitments," Sir Edward Grigg, Permanent Undersecretary of State for War told the House of Commons yesterday that "if any power were to acquire domination of the European continent nothing could prevent this island from being 'Pearl Harbored' in a night."

"We must think of some organization which would act promptly enough to prevent it," he said in a debate on Dominions and Empire policy.

Red Army turns guns of Nazis against them as enemy leaves equipment in hasty retreat.

By Edmund Stevens
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, April 21—In this war, German trophy equipment is being turned against the enemy by Russia's resourceful generals.

In their headlong retreat from the Ukraine, the Nazis left behind large quantities of heavy tanks, mainly of the Tiger or Mark 6 type, as well as self-propelled Ferdinand guns, besides a vast amount of lighter stuff.

A good portion of this booty was either in running order or easily repairable. Rather than simply scrap all this expensive machinery, the Red Army Command decided to make good use of it on the battlefield. Time and again in the course of operations, the Russians, after overrunning German gun positions, have turned enemy cannon against the retreating Nazis before the muzzles have had a chance to cool off.

But now use of enemy equipment is being systematized and rationalized. Various Red Army tank units have been trained in the intricacies and peculiarities of the Tiger tanks.

Special Orders Issued

In the beginning, they had to be careful lest their own artillery, accustomed to recognizing tanks by their silhouettes at long distance, open fire on trophy tanks by mistake, but this was overcome by issuing special orders to gunners in sectors where trophy tanks were being used not to shoot until they could see the black of the crosses.

Furthermore, the possibility of confusion worked both ways, and on several occasions German gunners mistook trophy tanks for their own and did not discover their blunder until too late.

In the beginning, use of trophy tanks was hampered by lack of spare parts for current repairs, so "cannibalizing" — the practice of picking one vehicle to pieces in order to repair others—had to be resorted to. Recently, however, several large German tank-repair shops abundantly stocked with spare parts have fallen into Soviet hands.

The problem of shells and ammunition for German tanks has been solved in similar fashion as the Germans have left behind huge ammunition dumps.

Trains Left on Siding

One Soviet correspondent describes how several trainloads of enemy tanks and ammunition were left standing on railway sidings at one station. According to the local switchman, these trains had steam up and were ready to move off when word was received that the railway line had been cut, whereupon, the Germans fled cross country without even stopping to demolish the trains.

The same correspondent tells of counting 10 Mercedes staff cars practically in running order in one village and nearly 50 of the same type abandoned in a ditch on the way to the next village. The Germans try to destroy their abandoned vehicles, but they don't always succeed.

One peasant woman is quoted as telling how German trucks lined up near her cottage. Apparently they were unable to proceed for lack of gasoline. After much excited discussion, the Germans started setting fire to them, but before they had got very far with this job, shooting flared up at the far end of the village. Soviet tanks had arrived and the Germans ran off in all directions. Like the Tiger tanks, many of these German trucks and staff cars now are being used to good advantage.

Editors Urged to Guard Responsible Journalism

WASHINGTON, April 21 (AP)—Roy Roberts, President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, said today that the nation's press has talked too much about its "freedom" and too little about its "responsibilities." He declared his conviction that "we will keep a free press as long as we deserve it—no longer."

On that theme Mr. Roberts, Managing Editor of the Kansas City Star, dedicated the 22d annual meeting of the Society to "responsible journalism" and, in his official report prepared for opening the conference, laid out these three immediate and paramount problems:

Winning the War: Since Hitler and the Japanese can hope to avert defeat only by cracking the Allied home front, the first job of American newspapers "is to keep the home front sound, be constructive rather than destructive in criticism, and stand for the one goal of complete victory."

Urges High Standards

Election campaigning: Newspapers, Mr. Roberts asserted, "can be a tremendous factor in keeping the campaign on an American basis—not down in the sewer." He urged that papers "everlastingly chastize either side that indulges in smearing as an argument."

Foreign Policy: Despite differences on details, there are fundamental principles on which all factions can agree, he said, "however the election may come out—only thus can any really democratic government such as ours function in foreign policy."

"To guide and to inform the American people sanely and constructively in all the animosities a political campaign naturally will arouse, is one of our first duties now," he declared.

Mr. Roberts' report opened the two-day program, which was organized to give member editors, of whom more than 250 were in attendance, maximum chance to learn about the war at first hand from the men who are running America's part of it.

Officers to Speak

Gen. George C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff, and Gen. H. H. Arnold, Air Force Commander, were scheduled for an off-the-record luncheon conference today with Admiral Ernest J. King, Navy Chief, and Lieut. Gen. Alexander A. Vandegrift, Marine Commandant, slated for a similar session tomorrow noon.

Other sessions include a meeting with Secretary of State Cordell Hull today and a critical discussion of Congress with Congressmen tonight. Congressmen on the panel for this discussion are Senators Joseph O'Mahoney (D) of Wyoming, Francis Maloney (D) of Connecticut, Robert La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, and Joseph Ball (R) of Minnesota, and Representatives Clarence Cannon (D) of Missouri, Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma, Charles A. Malleck (R) of Indiana, and Francis Case (R) of South Dakota.

The conference will end tomorrow night with a banquet at which Secretary of War Henry L. Stimson and Secretary of the Navy Frank Knox are to speak briefly and introduce admirals and generals recently returned from the war fronts. Mr. Roberts will step down as President at the close of the banquet and will be succeeded by John S. Knight, head of the Knight newspapers.

The meeting is the largest ever held by the editors' society, the membership of which represents a newspaper circulation estimated in excess of 34,000,000.

Have Responsibilities

In his presidential report Mr. Roberts said a primary concern of American newspapers must be to guard zealously their access to future international conferences "especially the great final peace conferences."

"To be the policeman, to keep the channels of news open is a first duty of this society and membership," he declared. He cited half a dozen past instances of Society performance along that line ranging from successful protests against Government news control of last year's United Nations Food Conference to help in breaking open the stories of Japanese atrocities in the Philippines.

On Government news control Mr. Roberts said:

"With all sympathy and understanding of the terrible burden of war the President of the United States is carrying, I urge a policy of more trust and confidence in the American people and the American press. It will pay dividents in the one cause we all place first—winning the war."

Czech-Soviet Ties

NEW YORK, April 21 (AP)—Jan Masaryk, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Czechoslovakia, said today that his nation trusts the Soviet Union implicitly regarding future relations between the two countries "because there is a basis for this trust."

Mr. Masaryk, who arrived here aboard an American Export Airline Flying Ace to represent his country at the International Labor Organization conference at Philadelphia, said that "we do not want anything that Russia has and Russia wants nothing that we have."

He referred to the I. L. O. as "one of the few good things that remain of the League of Nations," and added he hoped "much good will come of the conference."

"I have no proposals to make," he said, "but I will listen to other proposals and may have something to say in answer."

British Soldiers Cash In on Strike

LONDON, April 21 (AP) — Two British soldiers accustomed to a base pay of about $15 a month collected $48 in tips yesterday as driver and conductor of one of London's strike-bound buses.

The pair spent $8 celebrating the windfall, pocketed another $8 for future spending money and invested the remainder in war saving certificates.

New War Map Paper Shows It Can Take It

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 21

Paper you can write on and erase satisfactorily when it's soaking wet has been developed for use in war maps.

Maps printed on this paper, the Commerce Department announced today, retain their strength after being soaked with water or oil, trampled in the mud, subsequently washed with soap and water or dipped in gasoline.

The paper was developed by the National Bureau of Standards in co-operation with the Army Engineers Corps and paper manufacturers, and now is being produced commercially in quantities sufficient to meet the armed forces' needs.

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U. S. Output Cited

MOSCOW, April 21 (AP) — The Army newspaper Red Star asserted yesterday that there is an overproduction of war materials in the United States because "military operations of the Allies do not correspond to the scope of war industry" there.

The prominent Soviet journalist Vasily Cherprakov asserted that it was necessary to "underline" that this situation came about only because the fighting effort of the United States and Great Britain was far behind the industrial effort. He concluded that the mighty industrial efforts of the American people would be employed in full when the Allies go into action on a "second front."

The writer said the armament program of 1944 was 25 per cent greater than that of 1943 and "of course this is in compliance with the forthcoming stage of the war." He said American machines, shells, bullets, planes, and tanks "will play a great role in the final defeat of Hitlerite Germany."

Huge Railway Booty

MOSCOW, April 21 (Reuters)—The Soviet news agency reported that more than 45,000 railway cars were included in the vast quantity of rolling stock captured by the Red Army. Many of the cars, which were mostly of an old type, came originally from Belgium, Romania, and other countries.

Air Trip to Paris for $202.50 Is Listed in 1948 Timetable

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 21—Want to take a three-day week-end cruise to Paris?

Or leave New York early in the morning and get to Moscow the same night?

After the war, of course.

Just to show people what the possibilities of postwar air travel will be, Pan American Airways has just published a timetable of world service, dated July 15, 1948.

Nobody knows, of course, whether the war will be over by that time, but many people are hoping. In the meantime, there's nothing Americans like better than letting their imaginations wander a little in the field of postwar traveling.

The week-end cruise to Paris, mentioned in the schedule, is to leave New York at 3 p. m. E. S. T., Oct. 1, 1948, arriving in Paris at 8 o'clock the next morning. Two days would be spent in Paris and the return made in time for work Monday morning.

No price is given for the cruise, but the round-trip fare to Paris is listed at $202.50.

If anyone wants to go to Berlin, they can make the trip in 16 hours for $216 round trip.

Longest trip listed is to Hong Kong. That would take 44 hours and cost $594 round trip.

Here are other samples from the dream schedule:

From New York to	Flights Daily	Hours in Flight
Mexico City	10	8.12
Fairbanks	2	13
London	5	13.48
Rio de Janeiro	10	19
Moscow	5	19.12
Honolulu	4	20.12
Buenos Aires	10	21.36
Cairo	3	23.12
Tokyo	2	27.36
Auckland	2	37.36
Sydney	2	42
Singapore	2	43

Cost Round Trip

Mexico City, $110.70; Fairbanks, $175.50; London, $186.30; Rio de Janeiro, $256.50; Moscow, $259.20; Honolulu, $272.70; Buenos Aires, $291.60; Cairo, $313.20; Tokyo, $373.60; Auckland, $507.60; Sydney, $567.99, and Singapore, $580.50.

Public Is Warned to Beware False Optimism About War

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—Three high-ranking Army and Navy officials, discussing the topic, "We Still Have the War to Win" at The New York Times Hall here last night, again warned the American public against false optimism and the reiterated sentiment that "it's all over but the shooting."

The speakers, Robert R. Patterson, Undersecretary of War; Rear Admiral C. M. Cooke, Jr., Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations of the Navy, and Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey, Director of Selective Service were in complete agreement that while the United Nations have every reason to expect complete victory, only a vigorous and more concentrated effort on the part of civilians at home can bring the war to a speedy, successful end.

Recapturing of the unity of purpose that existed immediately after the attack on Pearl Harbor was termed by Mr. Patterson as standing "above all other needs." "Without it," he added, "we can bog down into a struggle that could go on year after year, costly in lives and in hope for our future."

"There has been far too large a crop of 'postwar planning'; far too much thought given to proposals for making money after the war," he declared.

Admiral Cooke described the difficulties involved in conducting a war across both the Atlantic and the Pacific, and called for "an unremitting all-out effort" to overcome the "increasing disadvantages of position" brought about by our lines of communication lengthening with the push toward Japan, and the Japanese lines and perimeter of defense thereby becoming shorter.

General Hershey, outlining some of the problems facing Selective Service, said that selection of men for the armed forces in the future will include every possible man under 26 physically fit, with the balance coming first from those 26 through 29, with greater consideration for deferment being given to those critically needed in essential war work, and the remainder from those past 30, particularly those in nonessential work.

Urging those found physically unfit for military service who are engaged in war work to remain on the job, he declared that "we would be overly optimistic if we plan for less than 150,000 replacements per month on the average to maintain a force in the Army and Navy combined of 11,300,000 men."

Hanson Baldwin, military editor of The New York Times, was Chairman of the meeting, which was sponsored by the Times.

Jump in Air Traffic Seen

BUFFALO, N. Y., April 21 (AP)—Commercial airline passenger traffic will increase seven times in the next five years, the Research Director of the Curtiss-Wright Airplane Division predicts. Dr. C. C. Furnas told members of the Western New York Chapter of the American Chemical Society last night over-all commercial business will increase nine times by 1950.

Halifax Declares New Economic Plan Must Govern Postwar Allied Powers

ANN ARBOR, Mich., April 21 (AP) — Viscount Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, asserted today that the Allied Powers must "revolutionize" their attitudes in postwar approaches to world "economic disorders."

This, he said, involves peacetime co-operation in trade, currency, development of industrially backward or bankrupt countries, adjustment of raw material supplies, and problems of communications.

In an address before the Annual Honors Convocation at the University of Michigan, Lord Halifax declared that "the gangsters with whom we are at war are no freaks of nature. . . . They were the kind of people who, sooner or later, were likely to appear in the economic disorders of our time.

"They did not create these disorders, though they fully exploited them; and if we are to protect ourselves against the appearance of other gangsters, we have got to get rid of the disorders."

"It is no longer possible economically, any more than it is politically, for a nation to retire within itself and take no heed of what is happening in the great world outside," he declared.

Lord Halifax was presented an Honorary Degree of Doctor of Laws by the University.

Of the war, Lord Halifax said, "We are waiting, as patiently as we may, on great events. We know that the dark days, when even a German and Japanese victory seemed possible, are over."

Today's Closing Quotations on New York Stock Exchange and N.Y. Curb

Today's Sales (est.)	500,000
Previous day's sales	533,740
1944 volume to date	72,602,059
1943 volume to date	104,451,125

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Thursday	51.0	Prev. day	50.7
Month ago	52.5	Year ago	48.8
1944 high	53.2	1944 low	49.5

Stks. Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1g	5	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Adams-Mills ½e	1	30	30	30	
Ar Reduction 1a	3	39⅛	39⅛	39⅛ + ⅛	
Alaska Airlines	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛ + ⅛	
Allegheny Corp	4	2⅛	2	2	
Allegheny pf	5	27	26½	26½ — ½	
Allegh L Stl .35e	4	24½	24½	24½ + ⅛	
Al Chem & Dye 6	1	163½	163½	163½ + 1½	
Allied Mills 2g	4	31½	31	31 — ⅛	
Allied Strs 1	7	16	15⅞	15⅞ + ⅛	
Allied Strs pf 5	1	99⅛	99⅛	99⅛	
Allis-Ch Mfg 1.40	17	34⅛	33⅞	34 + ⅛	
Allis-Ch Mfg pf 4	4	107	106⅝	107	
Alpha P Cem 1.40	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞ — ⅛	
Amal Leather	34	3⅛	⅞	3⅛ + ⅛	
Amal Lea pf 2¾ex	8	40⅛	39⅝	40⅛ +1⅛	
Amerada Pet 2.50e	9	90⅛	89½	90⅛ + ⅛	
AmAgChDel 1.20	2	28⅛	28	28⅛ + ⅛	
Am Airlines 1½g	2	60¼	60	60 — ¼	
Am Bk Note .40e	1	16½	16⅛	16½	
Am Bank N of 3 †	30	65	64¼	64¼ — ¼	
Am Bosch ½e	17	13⅛	12¾	13⅛ +1	
Am Brake Sh .35e	2	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛ + ⅛	
Am BrSh pf 5¼s †	30	129	129	129 + ½	
Am Cable & Rad	7	8⅜	8⅛	8⅛ + ⅛	
Am Can 3	1	84	84	84	
Am Can pf 7 †	50	174¼	173½	173¾ + ¼	
AmCan&Fdy 1½ag	3	34¼	34¼	34¼ + ⅛	
Am Chain & C 2	1	23⅞	23⅝	23⅞ + ⅛	
Am Chicle 4a †	20	115	115	115	
Am Crystal Sug	1	14¾	14¾	14¾ — ¼	
Am Distill stpo	6	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞ + ⅛	
Am Encaus Tilling	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	
Am For Pow	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
Am&FP$6pf 13⅛k	1	74	74	74 —1	
Am&FP$7pf 18¾k	8	83¼	82¼	83 —1	
Am&FP 2pf	16	22¼	21⅞	21⅞	
Am Haw SS ¾ex	2	33¼	33¼	33¼	
Am Hide & Leath	4	3¾	3½	3½	
Am Home Pr 2.40	2	68	67¾	67¾ + ⅛	
Am Ice	8	7⅛	6¾	6¾ — ⅛	
Am Interna ½pg	2	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	
Am Locomot ne½ex	16	16⅞	16⅝	16¾ + ⅛	
Am Locom pf 7	1	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞ + ⅛	
Am M&Fdy .80	2	14¼	14¼	14¼	
Am Metal (1ae)	5	21⅜	21	21⅛ + ⅛	
Am Metal pf 6 †	50	119½	119½	119½	
Am Pow & Lt	4	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜ — ⅛	
Am P&L $6 pf	6	45¾	45¼	45¼ — ⅛	
Am P&L $5 pf	4	42¼	42½	42½ + ¼	
Am Rad&StS .10e	21	9⅞	9¼	9¼ — ¼	
Am R Mill .20e	1	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	
AmRolMpf 4½g †	250	67½	66⅞	67½	
Am Smelt & R 2	4	37	36⅞	36⅞ — ⅛	
Am Smelt&Ref 7 †	10	152⅞	152⅜	152⅞ — ⅛	
Am Snuff 1.20e	1	40¼	40¼	40¼	
Am Sti Fdy 2	12	24	23⅝	23¾ — ⅛	
Am Stores ½e	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛ — ⅛	
Am Stove .60e	2	21	21	21	
Am Sug Ref 2e	3	35	34½	34½ + ⅛	
Am Sugar pf 7	2	119⅞	119¼	119⅞ + ⅞	
Am Tel & Tel 9	16	158⅛	158	158	
Am Tobacco 3a	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞ + ⅜	
Am Tob B 3a	6	61⅜	61¼	61¾ + ¼	
Am Tob pf 6 †	30	144	143½	144	
Am Type Fdrs ½e	35	10⅜	10	10¼ + ⅛	
Am Viscose 1e	10	40⅞	40½	40⅞ + ⅛	
Am Wat Wks	11	7	6⅞	6⅞	
Am Wool pf 2k	3	82¼	82¼	82¼ + ⅞	
Am Zinc L & S	10	4½	4½	4½	
Anaconda Cop ½e	23	25⅞	25⅝	25⅝	
AnchorHkGl pf5 †	10	116½	116½	116½ + 1½	
Arch-Dan-M (¼ex)	3	50	49	49 —1	
Armour & Co	8	5	4⅞	5	
Armour & Co pf †	60	100¼	100½	100½ —2	
Armstrong Crk ¼e	2	36¼	36	36¼ + ¼	
Artloom Corp .10e	1	9⅞	9¼	9¼	
Assd D Gds ¼ex	1	13¼	13¼	13¼ + ⅛	
Assd DGd 1pf 6	640	98	97½	98	
Assd DGd 2 pf7	120	90½	90¼	90½ — ⅛	
Atch T & SF 3e	12	65¾	65⅜	65¾ + ⅛	
Atch T&S F pf 5	3	93	93	93 +1	
Atl Coast Line 3g	13	37⅞	37	37½ + ⅛	
Atl Refining (¼ex)	21	31¼	30½	31 + ⅛	
Atl Ref pf 4 †	40	110½	110¼	110⅜ — ⅜	
Atlas Pow pf 5 †	10	116¼	116¼	116¼ + ½	
Atlas Corp (¼ex)	7	12⅜	12¼	12⅜ + ⅛	
Aust Nichols	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	
Aust N prA13½k †	120	68	67	67 +1	
Aviation Co .20g	3	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜ + ⅛	
Bald Loco cl13½g	8	19	18⅞	18⅞ — ⅛	
Balt & Ohio	14	7⅞	7⅝	7⅞	
Balt & Ohio pf	27	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛ — ⅜	
Barnsdall Oil .60	12	16	15⅞	16 + ⅛	
Barker Bros ¾g	2	14⅛	14	14	
Barker pf 2¾ †	10	45½	45½	45½ + ⅛	
Bath Iron Wks 2e	3	17⅜	17⅛	17⅜	
Bayuk Cigars 1½	4	28	28	28	
Beatrice Cr 1.35e	2	33	33	33	
Beat Cr pf 4¼ †	10	106	106	106	
Bell Airc 1a	5	11⅛	11	11⅛ — ⅛	
Ben L Lr pf 2½	1	53⅞	53⅞	53⅞ —1⅛	
Bendix Aviat ¾e	3	35¾	35¼	35¼	
Benef Ind Ln .30e	1	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
Best Foods ½e	2	17¼	17⅛	17⅛ + ⅛	
Beth Steel (1½ex)	4	58	57⅞	57⅞	
Bigelow-Sanf ½e	1	39½	39½	39½	
Blw & Decker 1.60	2	18	17⅞	17⅞ — ⅛	
Blaw-Knox 1.25e	1	8¼	8¼	8¼ + ⅛	
Bliss & L ¼ex	1	17¼	17¼	17¼ + ¼	
Boeing Airplane 1e	9	13⅜	13⅛	13⅜ + ⅛	
Bon Ami B 2½a †	20	48½	48½	48½	
Bond Strs 2	3	37	36¼	37 +1¼	
Borden Co .40e	14	30⅝	30¼	30⅝ + ⅜	
Braniff Airw .60	2	14¼	14¼	14⅜	
Bridgeport Br 1	5	9⅞	9¾	9¾ — ⅛	
Briggs Mfg (2)	6	30	29¾	29⅞ — ⅛	
Briggs & Strat 3	1	41¾	41¾	41¾ + ⅛	
Bristol-Myers ½e	2	45	44¼	44⅜ — ¼	
Brklyn Un Gas ½ex	16	20¼	20	20⅛ + ⅛	
Bucyrus-Erie .15e	3	9	9	9	
Budd Mfg	8	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	
Budd Mfg$5pf5 †	40	57⅞	57⅛	57⅛ — ¼	
Bullard Co 1.20	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ — ⅛	
Burt Mills (.40e)	15	28¼	27⅝	28¼ +1¼	
Burling pf 5	2	109½	109	109½ +1½	
Burr Add Ma .20e	13	13	12¾	13 + ⅛	
Bush Term ½ex	2	41¾	41¾	41¾ + ⅛	
Bush TBpf1⅞k †	10	46	46	46 — ¼	
Butler Bros .30e	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
Butte C & Z ¾ag	1	3	3	3	
Byers A M Co	5	13	13	13 + ⅛	
Byers pf 7 †	10	76	76	76	
Calif P pf 2½ †	10	54¼	54¼	54¼ — ¼	
Calumet&Hec .20e	4	6¼	6¼	6¼ — ⅛	
Campbell Wy ¼ex	2	16¾	16¼	16¼	
Can Dry Ale ¾ex	2	24¼	24¼	24¼	
Canad Pacific h¼e	10	8¾	8¾	8¾	
Cannon Mills 2	2	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝ — ⅜	
Cap Adm of 3 †	20	46	46	46	
Carr C&O 5 †	90	104¾	104½	104¾ + ⅞	
Carriers&Gen .05e	1	4¼	4¼	4¼ + ⅛	
Case (JI) Co	6	24¼	24¼	24¼ + ⅛	
Caterpil Tractor 2	5	46	45½	45½ — ½	
Celanese Cp 1.40f	42	33	32⅝	32⅝ + ⅛	
Celotex Corp ⅓a	1	11½	11½	11½	
Celotex Cp pf 1 †	130	17¾	17¼	17½ — ¼	
Cent Aguirre 1½a	4	19½	19¾	19½ + ¼	
Cent Foundry	140	3⅝	3⅜	3½ + ⅛	
Cent R R N J	16	11½	10½	10½ — ¼	
Century Rib M	12	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛ + ⅛	
Cent. Rib pf 7 †	10	116	116	116 +1	
Cerro de Pas 1½e	2	32	32	31 + ¼	
Certain-teed Prod	2	5	4⅞	4⅞ + ¼	
Certain-teed 6 pf †	20	58⅝	58⅝	58⅝ + ⅜	
Champ Pap&F ¼ex	1	23¾	23¾	23¾	
Champ P&Fpf 6 †	70	109	109	109 +1	
Chers & Ohio 3	21	44⅞	44⅝	44⅞ + ½	
Chi&E Ill 3pg	6	7¼	7½	7¼	
Chi&E Ill A 1e	8	15¾	15½	15¾	
Chi Grt West	8	6¼	6¼	6¼	
Chi Grt W pf 4½k	4	22¾	22½	22¾	
Chi Mail Or .15e	1	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜ — ⅛	
Chi No West wi	4	22½	22½	22½	
Chi No West pf wi	6	53⅞	53½	53½ — ⅜	
Chi Pneu Tool 2	5	17⅛	17	17	
Childs Co	2	2¼	2¼	2¼ + ⅛	
Chrysler Corp ¾ex	4	61¾	61½	61¾ — ¼	
Citv I&F 1.20	2	16½	16½	16½	
City I&F pf6½g †	10	105	105	105	
City Invest †	10	58	58	58	
Clev E I pf 4½ †	50	111½	111	111 —1¼	
Clev Gr Br ¾ex	1	37⅞	37⅝	37⅞ + ⅛	
ClimaxMolyb1.20e	3	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝ + ⅛	
Cluett Peab ¾ex	1	34½	34½	34½	
Coca-Cola 3a	1	112½	112½	112½ —1	
Coca-Cola A 3 †	10	64¼	64¼	64¼	
Colgate-Palm ½a	1	27	27	27	
Colgate-P pf4¼ †	40	105¼	105½	105½	
Collins & Alk ¼ex	1	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞ + ⅛	
Col & South	100	16½	16½	16½ + ¼	
Col Fuel & Iron 1	1	15¾	15¼	15¾ + ¼	
Colum Bicast A 2e	2	28½	28½	28½	
Colum Bicast B 2e	1	28¼	28¼	28¼ — ¼	
Colum G&E .10e	45	4⅜	4¼	4¼ + ⅛	
Col G & E 6 pf 6	3	80¼	80½	80½ — ¼	
Col G&E 5pf 5 †	20	74¼	74¼	74¼ —1¼	
Comm Pict ½ag	2	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜ + ⅛	
Colum P pf 2¾	3	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞ + ⅜	
Comi Credit 3	5	39⅜	39¼	39¼	
Comi Inv Tr 2.40	5	43¼	43⅛	43¼	
Comi Solv .60g	45	15⅝	15⅛	15⅝ + ⅜	
Com'wlth&Sou 20		⅜	⅜	⅜	
Com&So pf 1¾ak	2	80⅜	0⅛	80⅜ — ⅜	
Com Ed 1.40	8	25⅞	25¾	25⅞	
Congoleum-Nairn 1	2	23	2	22⅞	
Consol Cigar ¾e	3	27½	27¼	27⅜ + ⅛	
Cons Copper .20g	2	3⅝	3½	3½ — ⅛	
Cons Edison 1.60	19	21⅞	21⅝	21¾ + ⅛	
Cons Film 10g	15	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛ — ⅛	
Cons Film pf 4¼k	2	18¾	18½	18½ + ¼	
Cons Laundries .35e	1	9¾	9¾	9¾ + ⅛	
Cons Nat Gas 1a	14	28⅝	28½	28½ + ¼	
Cons RR Cuba pf	2	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛ + ⅛	
Cons Vultee 1e	8	13⅛	13	13⅛ + ⅛	
Consol'n Coal	2	16¼	16¼	16¼ — ¼	
Consol Coal pf 2½	1	46¾	46¾	46¾ + ¼	
ConsumP pf4½ †	160	104½	103¾	104¾ +1	
ContainerCorp ½ex	3	22⅞	22⅝	22⅝ — ⅛	
Cont Bak ½ex	2	8¾	8¾	8¾ — ⅛	
Cont Can ¼ex	4	34½	34¼	34¼ — ¼	
Cont Ins 1.60a	8	45	45	45	
Cont Motors .15e	9	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	
Cont Oil Del .50e	15	30¼	30½	30¼ + ⅛	
Cooper Bess ¼ex	1	13¼	13¼	13¼	
Corn Exch 2.40 †	20	47⅛	46¼	46¾ —1	
Corn Prod 2.60	8	54⅜	54⅛	54⅜ — ⅛	
Cty Inc .15e	1	5¼	5¼	5¼ + ⅛	
Crane Co ¼ex	11	21¼	20⅞	21 + ⅛	
Crane Co pf 5 †	90	108	108	108 + ½	
Cream of Wh 1½g	3	22½	22¼	22½ + ½	
Crosley Corp ¼ex	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜ + ⅛	
Crown Cork pf 2¼	1	66	66	66 + ⅛	
Crown Zeller 1	1	16	16	16	
Crown Zel pf5 †	70	99½	99⅛	99½	
Crucible Steel 3g	2	30	30	30 + ⅛	
Cuban-A Sug .40g	3	13¼	13	13¼ + ⅛	
Curtis Publishing	62	5¼	5⅛	5⅛ — ⅛	
Curtis Pub pf5g †	20	99	98	98 —2	
Curtis Pub pr pf3a	2	41½	41⅓	41⅓ + ⅛	
Curtiss-Wright¼eg	16	5¼	5⅛	5¼ + ⅛	
Curtiss-Wr A ¼ex	*6	16¾	16½	16½	
Cutler-Ham .35e	2	22	21¾	21¾ — ⅛	
Decca Record 1.20	2	24¾	24¾	24¾ +1	
Deere & Co 2g	12	38	37⅞	38 + ⅞	
Del & Hudson	16	28	27½	27⅝ — ⅛	
Del Lack&West	3	27	26¾	26¾ — ⅛	
Denver&RGW 1 pf	1	5	5	5	
Detroit Ed .60e	17	19⅝	19½	19½ + ⅛	
Diam Match 1¼g	1	30¼	30¼	30¼ + ¼	
Diam T Motor ¼ex	2	14½	14¼	14¼	
Dist Co-Sg h2.22	6	31½	31¼	31⅜ — ⅛	
Dixie C A 2½g †	90	44¼	44	44 — ¼	
Doehler Die C ⅛e	9	37¾	37	37½ + ½	
Dome Mines h1.60	6	22½	21¾	21¾ — ¼	
Douglas Airc 5g	2	48¾	48¼	48¼ — ¼	
Dow Chem 3	1	115¼	115¼	115¼ — ¾	
Dow Chem pf 4	3	107¾	107¾	107¾ — ¼	
Dresser Mfg 2g	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	
Duplan Corp .80g	1	12¼	12¼	12¾	
duPont de N 1¼ex	7	142¼	141½	141½ — ½	
duPont pf 4½g	2	126¼	126	126¼ — ¼	
Dup Lt 1 pf 5 †	50	118½	118½	118½	
Eagle Pi Ld .15e	8	11⅛	11	11 — ⅛	
Eastern Air L	3	34	37⅛	33⅞ — ⅛	
East Kodak pf6 †	10	180	180	180 — ¼	
Eaton Mfg 3	2	43¼	43¼	43¼ + ⅜	
Elec P Reist Stk ¼ex	4	10⅜	10¼	10⅜ + ⅛	
El Power & Lt	20	4⅛	4	4 — ⅛	
El Pow&Lt $6 pf	4	81	79½	79½ —1¼	
El Pow&Lt $7 pf	6	85¼	84	84 —1	
El Storage Bat 2	1	40	40	40 + ½	
Endicott-John 3	1	60	60	60	
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30⅜	30⅜	30⅜ + ⅛	
Eng Pub Service	22	12⅛	11⅞	12⅛ + ⅛	
Eng P S $5 pf5 †	20	96	95½	95½ + ¼	
EPS$5½pf5¼k †	140	98⅞	98½	98⅞ + ⅜	
Eng P S $6pf6 †	10	99½	99½	99½	
Equit Off Bldg	2	⅛	⅛	⅛ — ⅛	
Erie RR 1g	6	11⅞	11⅜	11⅞ + ¼	
Erie RR ct 1g	38	11⅜	11⅛	11¼	
Erie RR pf A 5	2	56⅞	56¾	56¾ + ⅜	
Evans Prods ¾ex	4	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜ + ⅛	
Ex-Cell-O 2.60	2	28⅝	28½	28⅝ + ½	
Exchange Buff ¼ex	4	31½	31½	31½ + ¼	
Fairbanks Morse1a	2	26⅞	26½	26⅞ + ⅝	
Fajardo Sugar 2	6	21¾	21⅝	21⅝ + ⅛	
Farns Tel & Rad	20	11	10¾	10¾ — ¼	
Fed Mogul 1	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	
Fed Mot Truck .40	4	6½	6⅜	6⅜	
Federat D Sts 1½	2	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛ + ½	
FedDStrspf4¾k	1100	97	96½	96½ — ½	
Ferro Enam ¼ex	1	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝ — ¼	
Fid P F Ins 1.60a	-2	49¾	49¼	49¾ + ⅜	
Firestone T&R ¾ex	4	41¾	41½	41¾	
Firest T&R pf4½g	3	104	103⅞	104 — ⅛	
Flintkote .15e	33	21⅜	21	21¼ —1	
Follansbee Stl	5	6½	6½	6½ + ⅛	
FollansbeeStlpf †	30	49¼	49	49¼ —1¼	
Foster Wheeler	5	21⅜	20⅞	21¼ — ⅛	
FostWh6pf 1½ †	120	22	22	22	
Freeport Sulph 2	5	31⅞	31½	31⅞ + ⅛	
Fruehauf Tra .40e	2	32¼	32¼	32¼ — ¼	
Fruehauf pf 4½ †	140	103¾	103½	103¾ + ¼	
Gabriel Co	12	5⅞	5¾	5¾ + ⅛	
Gair Robert .30g	7	3¼	3⅛	3¼ + ⅛	
Gair Robt pf 1.20	2	14	14	14	
Gamewell Co¼ex †	160	27	26½	26½ — ¼	
Gar Wood Ind .40	8	5	5	5 — ⅛	
Gaylord Cont ⅓a	1	14½	14⅛	14⅛ + ⅛	
Gaylord Cpf23¼ †	120	54	53½	53½	
Gen Am Inv 1g	3	11	10⅞	11 + ⅛	
Gen Am Trans ⅝e	2	43½	43½	43½	
Gen Baking .30e	2	7⅞	7¾	7⅞	
Gen Bronze .60g	1	9	9	9	
Gen Cable	4	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
Gen Cable A	6	13	13	13 + ⅛	
Gen Cab pf 3½ck †	80	91½	91½	91½ +2¼	
Gen Cigar (1)	2	25½	25½	25½	
Gen Elec 1.40	46	35¼	35⅛	35½ + ⅜	
Gen Foods 1.60	6	41¾	41⅜	41⅜ — ⅛	
Gen G & El A	18	23¼	23⅛	23¼	
Gen G&E cv pf †	70	116	116	116	
Gen Motors ¾ae	28	56⅞	56⅝	56⅞ + ⅛	
Gen Motors pf 5	1	128⅜	128⅜	128⅜ — ⅞	
Gen Outd Adv ¼ex	1	67⅞	67⅞	67⅞	
Gen Prec Eq 1	1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛ + ⅛	
Gen Pub Service	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
Gen Ry Signal ¼ex	2	20½	20¼	20½	
Gen Real & Utll	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
Gen Refract .30e	2	20	20	20 — ½	
Gen Shoe ¼ex	1	16¼	16¼	16¼ — ¼	
Gen S C pf 1¾k †	120	78½	77½	78 — ¼	
Gen T&R pf 4½ †	30	101	101	101	
Gillette Saf R .80	1	10¼	10⅛	10¼ + ⅛	
Gillett Saf R pf 5	3	83	83	83 + ½	
Gimbel Bros .40e	1	13¼	13¼	13¼ + ⅛	
Glidden Co .30e	1	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Gobel Adolf	6	1⅝	1½	1⅝	
Goebel Brew .20	4	3¾	3⅝	3¾	
Goodrich(BF) ¼ex	7	43⅝	43⅜	43⅝ + ⅛	
Goodrich B F pf 5	2	100	100	100	
Goodyear T&R ¼ex	8	41⅞	41½	41⅞ + ⅜	
Goth Hosiery ½ag	1	11¼	11¼	11¼ — ⅛	
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1¼	1½	1½	
Granby Con Min	10	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	
Grant W T 1.40	1	35½	35½	35½ — ⅜	
Gt NorIrOre ct 2g	3	15¾	15¾	15¾ + ⅛	
Gt NorRy pf 2g	9	31¾	31½	31⅜ + ⅛	
Gt West Sug 2	7	26⅞	26¾	26⅞	
Green H L 2a	1	46¼	46¼	46¼	
Greyhound Corp 1	7	20	19¾	19⅞ — ⅛	
Greyhound pf .55	2	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
Grum:AircEn 1½ag	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	
Guantan Sugar	4	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	
Gulf Mob & Ohio	24	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝ — ⅛	
Gulf Mob pf 5g	7	52¾	52	52¾ + ⅛	
Gulf Oil 1e	4	44¼	44	44 — ¼	
Hall (WF) Print 1	2	16	16	16	
Harb-Walker 1	2	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	
Hayes Mfg	5	2½	2½	2½	
Hazel-Atlas Gl 5 †	80	104	103	103	
Hercules Motor 1	2	22⅛	22	22	
Hercules Pow ¼ex	2	78	78	78 + ⅛	
Hercules P pf 6 †	30	132½	132½	132½ + ½	
Hersh Ch cv pf 4a	1	116	116	116 —1¼	
Holland Furn 2	2	39	39	39 + ½	
Homestake Min	10	41½	40¾	40¾ — ½	
Houd-Hers B ¼ex	5	14¼	14⅛	14¼ — ⅛	
Household F pf5 †	80	109¾	109¼	109¾ + ½	
Houston L&P 3.60	2	63½	63½	63½ — ¼	
Houston Oil	11	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	
Hud Bay M&S h2	3	24½	24½	24½ — ¼	
Hudson Mot .10e	6	9⅛	8⅞	8⅞	
Hupp Motor	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞ + ⅛	
Idaho Pow 1.60	5	26¼	26½	26¾ + ¼	
Illinois Central	22	14¼	14⅛	14⅛ — ¼	
Ill Central pf	1	34	24	24 + ½	
Inoust Rayon 2	3	36⅛	36	36	
Inger-Rand 1¼e	2	95	95	95 — ½	
Inland Steel (1e)	3	74½	74½	74½ + ½	
Ins Inst C Cop ¼ex	5	10¼	10⅛	10¼	
Interch Cp of 6 †	30	112½	112½	112½ +2	
Intercon Rubber 1g	2	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Int Harvester 2a	6	69	68¾	69 + ¼	
Int Hydro-Elec A	4	2	2	2	
Int Harvester pf7 †	20	172	171	171 —1	
Int Mining	2	4¾	4¾	4¾ — ⅛	
Int Minerals&C 1e	2	5⅛	15½	15¾ + ⅛	
Int Nick Can 1.60	45	26⅛	25⅞	26⅛ + ¼	
Int Paper	11	14	13⅞	13⅞ + ⅛	
Int Pap pf 5	1	72⅜	72⅜	72⅜ + ½	
Int Ry Cen Am	1	8¼	8¼	8½ + ⅛	
IntRyCenAmpf2½sgf	30	73	73	73 + ¼	
Int Shoe 1.80	3	27½	27½	27½	
Int Tel & Tel	87	13⅞	13⅝	13¾ + ⅛	
Int Tel&Tel 1or ct	7	14	13¾	13¾ + ⅛	
Inters Dept S ⅛ae	2	16	15⅝	15 + ⅛	
Island Cr Coal 2	4	31⅛	31	31 — ⅛	
Jarvis W B .30e	2	14	14	14	
Jewel Tea 1	2	27½	27⅜	27⅜ — ⅛	
Johns-Manv ½ae	2	89	88⅞	88⅞ — ⅛	
Jones & L Stl 1e	2	21⅛	21⅛	21⅛ + ⅛	
Jones&LStl pfA 5	1	64⅞	64⅞	64⅞ + ⅜	
Joy Mfg .80	2	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜ + ⅛	
Kan City South	3	10¼	10	10⅛ +

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Would Extend Price Control For 18 Months

WASHINGTON (AP) — Senator Robert Taft (R) of Ohio suggested that Congress consider extending the Price Control Act for 18 months, instead of one year, to make the expiration date conform with the calendar-year system of bookkeeping employed by most business and industrial concerns.

Senator Taft, made the suggestion informally during Senate Banking Committee hearings on the pending bill to continue the price control law for another year beyond June 30, asserting that an 18-month extension "very likely wouldn't take us beyond the end of the war, at least the Japanese war."

For 18 Months' Extension

Under his suggestion, the OPA expiration date would be changed from June 30, 1945, to Dec. 31, 1945.

Another Republican member of the committee, Senator Butler (R) of Nebraska, also has indicated he would favor an 18 months' extension.

Further testimony in behalf of continued price controls were heard at both ends of the Capitol.

Secretary of Agriculture Wickard declared before the House Banking Committee, considering the same subject, that many farmers who have opposed the price subsidy program now favor it and desire its continuance. Mr. Wickard said that in the last few weeks there had been little complaint and less talk among farmers about subsidies.

Answering questions by Representative Patman (D) of Texas, Mr. Wickard said farmers have seen how the program works in connection with milk subsidies. As a result of that subsidy, he said, milk production is running ahead of last year's production.

Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board told the House Committee that without wartime price control "I believe inflation would break everyone in this country and destroy our economy."

He gave an optimistic picture of available basic materials, and promised that more consumer goods would be made available when labor can be found to make them.

"The basic raw materials now are available, except lumber and leather," he said. "Manpower is the problem."

He told the lawmakers that great amounts of metal have been allotted for farm machinery, and "we are on top of the tractor situation, making about 5,000 a week."

Against Varying Price Ceilings

Claiming to speak for 1,700,000 retail trade establishments, the Central Council of National Retail Associations recommended that the price control act be amended to abolish the present system of classifying stores as to types, involving varying price ceilings.

The classification system, now employed principally in the food industry, is opposed by chain store groups and independents alike, the Senate Banking Committee was told by Paul H. Nystrom of New York, vice-chairman of the retailers' council.

While the council went on record as favoring continued price control for another year, Mr. Nystrom said the council also favored amendments tothe pending OPA extension bill to:

Permit a new maximum price standard taking into account changes in production, distribution and transportation costs since the Oct. 1-15, 1941, period, now the base for determining price ceilings.

Prohibit what the council termed efforts by OPA to engage in "profit control" as well as price control.

Require the OPA to give retail trade associations representation in industry consultations on price orders.

Week's Crude Oil Output Increases

NEW YORK (AP)—Crude oil production in the United States averaged 4,432,15 barrels daily in the week ended April 15, the American Petroleum Institute reported. This was an increase of 16,050 barrels from the preceding week's average and compared with 3,907,100 barrels daily a year ago.

Gasoline production for the week was estimated at 13,784,000 barrels, against 13,161,000 the week before. Gasoline stocks rose 678,000 barrels to a total of 88,-778,000 barrels at the end of the week, compared with the preceding week's revised figure of 88,-100,000 but still were well under the 92,075,000 barrels shown a year ago.

Cohen Resigns as Chief Of OWI's Radio Bureau

WASHINGTON (AP)—George W. Healy, Jr., director of the domestic branch of the Office of War Information, announced the resignation of Philip M. Cohen of New York, chief of the domestic radio bureau.

Mr. Cohen was the last radio official remaining with OWI who was a member of the original staff of OWI's predecessor, the Office of Facts and Figures.

Mr. Healy announced that George P. Ludlam will be the new chief of the radio bureau. Mr. Ludlam, deputy chief in charge of the New York office, joined the radio bureau in February, 1943, after 14 years' experience in radio.

Jack Mullen, chief of the radio bureau's editorial and production division, for the present will be in charge of the New York office.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	4⅜	5¼
American Barge Line Co	10⅛	11
American Hardware Co	27½	29½
American Manufacturing	37¾	40¾
American Manufac 5 pf	90	..
American Wringer Co	7½	8⅜
†Amoskeag Company	27⅞	..
†Amoskeag Company pf	76¾	..
Appleton Company	31¾	34¾
Applied Arts Corp	3¾	3¾
Arlington Mills	48	51¼
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	27½	29½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2⅞	3⅜
Automobile Banking $1.50 pf	19¾	21
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	22¼	24½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co pf	109½	..
Bendex Home Appliance	5⅜	6⅛
Berkshire Fine Spinning	17⅞	18¾
Berkshire Fine Spin $5 pf	76	..
Bird & Son Inc 5 pf	99½	..
Boston Wharf Company	20⅞	22¾
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	34¾	37½
Brown Co	1.25	1.55
Brown Co pf	25	27¾
Campbell A S Co Inc	5½	6⅜
Central Railway Signal A	38¾	..
Chapman Valve Manufac	34½	37½
Collyer Insulated Wire Co	15¾	17⅜
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	34⅜	37⅜
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	26¼	28⅜
Domestic Finance Corp pf	26¾	29¼
Draper Corporation	68¼	71¼
Dwight Manufacturing Co	153⅜	167⅜
Eastern Corporation	8⅞	9⅜
Eastern Corporation pf	19⅜	21¼
Exolon Co	9⅜	10⅝
Family Finance Inc	11⅞	13¼
Family Finance pf A	24¼	26½
Food Fair Stores Inc	44¼	47¼
Fruit of the Loom	35½	38¼
General Fire Extinguisher	15⅞	17⅝
General Machinery	20¼	22⅜
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	7⅝	8⅝
Goodall Worsted Company	46	49
Graton & Knight Co	7⅞	9⅜
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	84¾	88¾
Graton & Knight Co pr pf	29¼	32¼
Great Northern Paper Co	32¼	34¼
Greenfield Tap & Die $6 pf	61	..
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	15¼	..
Harrington & Richardson	7⅜	13⅜
Haskelite Mfg Co	8⅝	9¾
Heywood-Wakefield Co	28	29½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	19⅜	21¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	14⅜	16¼
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	23¼	25½
Hooker Electro Chem	28¾	31½
International Detrola	10⅜	11¼
Keith George S. Co	55	..
Kendall Company	8⅝	9⅞
Kennedy's Inc pf	19⅞	21¾
Landers Frary & Clark	35	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	24	26
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	..
Long-Bell Lumber Co	6¾	7⅛
Ludlow Mfg & Sales Co	105½	109½
Marathon Paper Mills	59½	63¼
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	59	62¼
Merck & Co	40¾	43¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	109¾	113¾
Merrimack Manufacturing	46½	49¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	66½	..
†Metal & Thermit Corp	20⅜	22⅞
Millers Falls Company	9⅜	10¾
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	8	8⅜
Nashawena Mills	16⅞	18½
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	70	..
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33¾	36¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	73¾	77¾
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28¾	31¼
National Chemical & Mfg	47⅜	53⅜
National Shirt Shops	13¾	14¾
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	62¼	66¼
Newmarket Manufac Co	44¾	48
Nicholson iFle Company	34	36½
Nonquitt Mills	31½	34¼
Ohio Finance	9	10¾
Panhandle Eastern iPpe Line	38¾	41¾
Parker Appliance	12⅜	14⅛
Plymouth Cordage Company	116	120½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor&W	62½	..
QuincyQ Mkt C SW 5 pf	87½	..
&Remington Arms Co Inc	2¾	3¼
Richardson & Co	47¾	50¾
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	29	31
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	29	..
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50¾	..
Sanford iMlls	38	41
Submarine Signal Co	26¾	29¼
Tampax Inc	6⅞	7⅜
Triumph Explosive Inv	2⅜	2¾
nited UElastic Corp	16¼	17⅝
U S Envelope Company	64¼	69¼
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	119½	124½
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	73¾	77½
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	103	..
Wamsutta Mills Inc	25¼	27½
Warner & Swasey Co	7⅞	8⅞
Warren Bros Class B	32¾	35¾
Warren Bros Class C	7⅞	9
West Point Manufacturing	39¾	42¾
Wickwire Spencer Steel	9⅞	11

cEx-dividend †Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Bonds

	Rate	Mat	Bid	Asked
Bellows Falls Hy El	5	1958	104¾	..
Cent Maine Power	3½	1966	107¼	108¾
Green Mtn Power	3¾	1963	104¾	106¾
Narragansett El	3½	1966	110	111½
Savannah El & Pr	5	1955	105¼	..
Springfield G & El	5	1957	105¼	..
St Joseph RLH & P	4½	1947	101¼	..
Wisconsin Pub Ser	3¼	1971	107	108¾

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power$7 pf	114¾	118¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	101¼	105¼
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	109¼	113¼
Cen Illinois Public S $6 pf	88¾	92⅜
Central Pr & Lt $7 pf	112¾	116¾
General Water G & E $3 pf	44¾	47¼
Jamaica Water Supply	31¼	34
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	105¾	..
Jersey Central Power7 pf	105¾	109¾
Kansas Pr & Lt 4½ pf	103	107
Lake Sup Dist Power 5 pf	103¼	107¼
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	111¾	115¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	93⅜	..
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	30¼	32½
No States Power Del 6 pf	66¾	69¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	70¾	73¾
Ohio Power 4½ pf	113¾	117¾
Ohio Public Serv 6 pf	108¾	112¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¼	118¾
Pac Power & Lt 7 pf	100½	104½
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	100¼	103¾
Public Service Colo	23½	25
Public Service Ind	15½	17
Public Service Ind 5 pf	102¼	106¼
Public Service Okla 5 pf	108¾	112¾
Rochester Gas & El 5 pf	103¼	107¼
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	107¼	111
San Diego Gas & Electric	12½	13⅝
Sierra Pacific Power Co	18⅝	20⅝
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	115	..
Tampa Electric Co	23¾	25¾
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	108¼	112¼
Washington Ry & Elec units	14⅜	16

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	13⅜	15⅛
Beverly Gas & Electric	37	..
Brockton Gas Light	8	8⅞
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106½	111½
Central Maine Power 7 pf	116½	121½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv	14⅜	15⅞
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	108	..
Conn Light & Power	40½	42¾
Eastern Utilities Asso	22¼	24½
Eastern Utilities Asso conv	1½	2
Fall River Gas Works	23½	..
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	36¼	39
Green Mountain Power pf	80½	84½
Hartford Electric Light	48¼	51
Haverhill Electric	25¾	28¼
Haverhill Gas Light	15⅞	17⅝
Holyoke Water Power	15⅞	17⅞
Lawrence Gas & Electric	30	..
Lowell Electric Light	36¾	39¾
Lynn Gas & Electric	77¼	80¾
Mass Power & Light pf	16⅞	18½
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	30⅜	32½
Narragansett Elec pf	55¼	68½
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	27¾	29½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	55¾	57¾
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	100½	104½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	93	97
N E Public Serv $7 pf	37½	40
N E Public Serv $6 pf	36½	39
Newport Electric	21¾	..
Providence Gas	7½	8⅜
Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	109½	114½
R I Pub Serv of	30¼	32¾
Rockland Light & Power	7⅛	8
Springfield Gas Light	20¾	22½
Western Mass Companies	22¾	25¾

New York Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	21⅞	23⅛
Bank of New York (14)	390	402
Bankers Trust (1.40)	48½	50¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	93½	98½
Central Hanover Bank &Tr (4)	98¾	100¼
Chase National (1.40)	37⅜	39¼
Chemical Bank & Tr (1.80)	48	50½
Commercial (1.60)	46¾	49
Continental Bank & Trust (.80)	18½	20
Corn Exchange & Trust (2.40)	47¼	49¾
Empire Trust (3)	73½	77½
First National New York (80)	1585	1625
Guaranty Trust (12)	307½	315½
Irving Trust (.60)	14¼	15¼
Kings County (80)	1500	..
Lawyers Trust (1)	36½	38½
Manufacturers Trust (2)	47¾	50¾
Manufacturers Trust pf (2)	50⅞	52⅞
National City (1)	34⅝	36⅝
New York Trust (3½)	91¾	95¾
Public (1½)	37¾	39⅞
Title Guaranty & Trust	6⅛	6⅞
United States (60a)	1475	1520

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (16)	1300	..
First National (2)	48½	51
Merchants National (12)	315	330
†New England Trust (30)	1400	..
National Rockland (2)	53	58
National Shawmut (1)	24¼	26
Pilgrim Trust (8)	200	..
Second National (4)	128	133
†State Street Trust (8)	273	..
United States Trust (50)	91½	103½
United States Trust pf (.80)	16½	17⅝
Webster & Atlas (2)	57	61

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	46¾	49⅛
Continental Illinois (4)	93¼	97¼
First National Chicago (10)	225	230
Pennsylvania Co. (1.60)	33¼	35⅝

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	124½	132½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	50¼	52¾
Aetna Life (1.20a)	33½	35¼
Agricultural (3a)	67½	71
American Alliance (1a)	20¾	22¾
American Casualty Company	11⅞	13⅛
American Equitable (1)	16⅜	17⅞
American Insurance New (1½a)	14¾	16
American Re-Insurance (2)	50¾	53¾
American Reserve	12	13½
American Surety (2½)	55¾	58¼
Baltimore-American (.20a)	6¼	7¾
Bankers & Shippers (4)	81½	86½
Boston (16a)	535	560
Camden Fire (1)	19⅞	21⅜
City of New York (1½e)	17⅜	19⅝
Connecticut General Life (1a)	42½	45½
Contin Casualty (1.20a)	38⅝	41⅜
Federal (1.40)	45¾	49¼
Fire Asso Philadelphia (2a)	47½	61½
Fireman Fund (SF) (3)	82¼	86¼
Firemen's Newark (.40)	12¼	13⅜
Franklin Fire (3a)	23¾	25¾
General Reinsurance (2)	46½	49½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (1½e)	17½	20½
Glens Falls (1.60)	42¼	44¾
Globe & Republican (½)	8½	9¼
Great American Insurance (1.20)	26⅝	28¼
Hanover (1.20)	25¾	27¾
Hartford Fire (2a)	97	101½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	41¾	44¾
Home Insurance (1.20)	27¾	29½
Homestead (¼e)	13¼	15¼
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	82¼	84¾
Jersey Insurance N York (1.80)	38¾	41¾
Knickedbocker (½)	7⅞	8⅝
Maryland Casualty	8⅛	7⅞
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	67	71½
Merchants&Mfsof New York (.60)	5½	6⅜
Merchants F Association (1½a)	46¾	49¾
National Fire (2)	54	57
National Liberty (.20a)	6⅜	7¾
National Union (3a)	175	185
New Amsterdam Cas (½e)	25½	27½
New Brunswick (1½)	28½	31
New Hampshire (1.60a)	45½	48
New York Fire (.80)	11⅝	13⅛
North River (1)	21⅞	23⅝
Northeast Insurance	4¾	5½
Northern (3a)	89½	94
Pacific Fire (5)	103½	108½
Pacific Indemnity (2a)	47¾	50¼
Peerless Casualty	12⅜	14½
Phoenix (2a)	79¾	83¾
Preferred Accident (.80a)	13⅞	13⅝
Providence-Washington (1a)	31⅞	34⅜
Reinsurance Cor New York (¼g)	4½	6⅜
Republican Ins Co Texas (1.20)	26½	28½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20)	22½	24½
St Paul Fire&Marine (8a)	300	300
Seaboard Surety (1a)	45¾	48¾
Security (1.40)	34⅛	36⅛
Springfield (4½a)	116½	122
Standard Accident	59¾	63½
Travelers (16)	471	486
United States Fid&Guar (1a)	36¼	38½
United States Fire (2)	46	48¾
United States Guar (1.60a)	71	76
Westchester (1.20a)	31⅞	34⅜

a—also extra or extras. g—paid last year. e—declared or paid so far this year.

Investment Trusts

Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.32	3.61
Amerex Holding	24.25	26.125
American Business Shares	3.37	3.69
Axe Houghton Fund	13.45	14.46
Bond Inv Tr of America	101.50	105.70
Boston Fund	16.57	17.82
Broad Street Investing	26.97	29.16
Bullock Fund	14.57	15.97
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.60
Century Shares Trust	27.40	29.46
Chemical Fund	9.28	10.04
Christiana Securities Co	2345.00	2445.00
Commodity Corp	7.21	..
Consolidated Investment Tr	36.50	39.50
Dividend Shares	1.17	1.29
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	20.70	22.23
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	12.26	13.17
Equitable Invest Corp	28.76	30.92
Equity Corp $3 pf	35.75	38.00
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.88	19.26
Fund Investors Inc	21.20	23.23
General Capital	31.90	34.30
General Investors Trust	5.26	5.66
Group Securities Inc Fully		
Admin Shares	6.80	7.45
Railroad Shares	3.64	4.02
Steel Shares	4.99	4.40
Incorporated Investors Tr	20.24	21.76
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.84	.93
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.03	1.13
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

	Bid	Asked		
B-1	29.39	S-1	....	25.44
B-2	31.16	S-2	....	13.53
B-3	21.75	S-3	....	10.03
B-4	10.91	S-4	....	4.50
K-1	18.34	K-2	....	20.76
†Loomis Sayles Mutt Fd	90.70		....	....
†Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd	38.50		....	....
Manhattan Bond	8.85			9.73
Maryland Fund	4.40			5.00
Mass Invest Tr	20.59			22.14
Mass Inv 2d Fd	10.11			10.87
Mutual Invest	10.26			11.21
Nation Wide Voting	1.21			1.34
New England Fund	11.95			12.88
Oil Colony Tr Assoc	18.50			20.375
Plymouth Fund Inc †	.49			.52
Putnam Fund	13.45			14.46
Quarterly Income Shares	6.35			7.00
Railway & Light Sec	12.25			13.50
Railway & Light Sec pf	1.07			..
Repub Invest Fund	3.12			3.43
Scudder Stevens & Clark	89.24			91.04
Spencer Trask Fund	13.59			14.48
State Street Invest	39.57			42.52
Trusteed Industry Shrs	.71			.80
Wellington Fund	24.64			25.40

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod. acc mod	2.62	....
Cumulative Trust Shares	4.60	....
Diversified Tr C	3.55	....
Diversified Tr D	5.25	6.00
Foundation Tr Shrs A	3.60	4.20
Fund Tr Shrs A	4.62	5.36
Nation Wide Sec	3.50	....
North Am Bond Tr Ctfs	38.875	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1953	2.02	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1955	2.65	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1956	2.65	....
North Am Tr Shrs 1958	2.23	....
Super of Am Tr AA	2.27	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "A"	16.20	....
US Elec Lt & Pow "B"	1.70	....

Investment Banking

Blair & Co	2.375	2.75
First Boston Corp	24.75	26.75

*Ex-dividend. †Sales prices as of 1 p. m. ‡Bid 2% less if not held 3 years.

Commodity Futures

Grains at Principal Markets

	Open	High	Low	Close	Pr. Cl.
May Wheat					
Chicago	1.73⅝	1.73⅝	1.73⅜	1.73⅝	
Minneapolis	1.65⅞	1.65⅞	1.65⅜	1.65⅜	
Kansas City	.....	.....	1.63½	1.63½	
July Wheat					
Chicago	1.69½	1.68⅝	1.69¼	1.69⅛	
Minneapolis	1.65⅛	1.65	1.65	1.65	
Kansas City	1.60½	1.59⅞	1.60¼	1.60⅛	
Sept. Wheat					
Chicago	1.66¼	1.65⅜	1.65⅞	1.66¼	
Minneapolis	1.60½	1.60¼	1.60⅜	1.60½	
Kansas City	1.58⅜	1.58¼	1.58½	1.58⅝	
July Oats					
Chicago	.78⅞	.78¼	.78¾	.78⅝	
Minneapolis	.76⅞	.76⅞	.76⅞	.77¼	
Rye, Chicago					
May	1.28½	1.28⅝	1.27⅞	1.28	1.28½
July	1.26⅞	1.27¼	1.26¼	1.26⅞	1.26⅞
Sept.	1.24⅜	1.24⅝	1.23½	1.24	1.24¼
Dec.	1.25	1.25¼	1.24¼	1.24⅞	1.25
Barley, Chicago					
May	.....	.....	.....	1.28	1.28
July	.....	.....	.....	1.25¼	1.25⅝
Sept.	1.19	1.19⅜	1.18¾	1.18⅞	1.18⅞

Wool

Grease

May	....	....	....	94.0N	94.0
July	....	....	....	92.0B	92.0
Oct.	....	....	....	88.5B	88.5
Dec.	....	....	....	86.0B	86.0
March	....	....	....	84.5B	84.5

Tops

May	128.5	128.5	128.5	128.4B	128.4
July	122.5	122.5	122.5	122.3B	122.4
Oct.	117.5	117.5	117.5	117.5B	117.1
Dec.	114.0	114.0	114.0	113.8B	113.8
March	111.0	111.0	111.0	110.8B	110.8

N—Nominal. B—Bid.

Cotton

May	21.07	21.11	21.05	21.08	21.02
July	20.61	20.68	20.61	20.64	20.58
October	19.92	19.96	19.90	19.92	19.89
December	19.72	19.75	19.70	19.73	19.69
March	19.52	19.56	19.50	19.50	19.50
Spot	21.61.				

Chicago Mercantile Exchange

Onions

Nov.	....	....	....	1.68N	1.68

Eggs

Oct.	38.25	38.35	38.20	38.35	38.30

Potatoes

Nov.	....	....	....	2.90N	2.90

N—Nominal.

Boston Stocks

Div. in $		High	Low	Last	Prev. close
3.00	Bos Elevated	71¾	71¼	71¾	71⅞
.80a	Bos Her-Trav	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	20⅝
..	Bos & Me st Apf	7¾	7¾	7¾	7½
.75d	Copper Range	6¼	6⅛	6¼	6¼
	E Gas & Fuel	2⅛	2m	2⅛	2⅛
.50a	E Gas&F pr pf	35	35	35	37
.50	E Gas&P pr pf	64	62½	64	64
	E Mss SR pf B	70¼	70¼	70¼	72
.25a	Eastern SS	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞
.00	Employrs Group	34¼	34	34¼	30½
	Maine Cent pf	30½	30½	30½	31½
1.00a	Mergenthaler	54½	54⅜	54½	54½
	Mass Util Asso	1	1	1	1
	Narr Rac Asso	9½	9½	9½	9⅜
	Nat Tunnel	1½	1½	1½	1½
1.50a	NETel&Tel	104½	104½	104½	104⅜
.20a	Reece But H	10½	10½	10½	10½
2.00	Un Twist Drill	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23¾
2.50	Unit Shoe M	71¾	70⅝	71	71¾

*Ex-dividend. †Ex-rights. a Paid or payable in 1944, no regular rate. b Including extras. c Paid in 1943 on account of accumulations. d Paid in 1943, no regular rate.

Maverick Hits Curb on Small Firms' Output

WASHINGTON (AP) — Maury Maverick, head of the Smaller War Plants Corporation, contended that small business should not be required to wait for bigger competitors to enter civilian production.

Appearing before a Senate Military subcommittee considering war contract termination and reconversion, Mr. Maverick said:

"Some people advocate a policy of enforcing war controls and restrictions and limitation orders until such time as big business and small business can re-enter civilian production simultaneously. I cannot agree with such a policy.

"It points the road to ruin of small business in this country."

Small manufacturers were discriminated against by "force of circumstances" in the beginning of the war effort, Mr. Maverick asserted, and urged that every practical measure to protect small concerns be adopted for the "difficult days ahead."

Against Withholding Surpluses

Expressing impatience with those who advocate withholding surplus property from the "present hungry market," Mr. Maverick said "there is certainly no advantage in allowing them to pile up in huge warehouses" and that "releasing them now would save the business lives of thousands of smaller plants."

Mr. Maverick opposed creation of an over-all demobilization agency and urged instead enactment of a contract and interim financing bill "without waiting for an agreement on other legislation covering disposal of surplus property, labor dislocation and readjustment financing."

He suggested the appointment of a director of contract termination to function under the War Mobilization Board for the duration only.

In legislation covering subcontracting settlements, Mr. Maverick said, the small manufacturer should be allowed full compensation for costs, plus a reasonable profit on the same basis as prime contractors.

Senators Tom Stewart (D) of Tennessee and Kenneth Wherry (R) of Nebrasko of a Senate small business subcommittee wrote Chairman Donald M. Nelson of the War Production Board that small plants released from war work "cannot be kept idle until all their larger competitors are ready to resume civilian production simultaneously."

Special Inquiry Tuesday

In a statement announcing the opening Tuesday of a special inquiry into the effect of cutbacks in war production contracts on little contractors, Senators Stewart and Wherry reported they had written Mr. Nelson:

"Unless special provisions are made for small business, thousands of small businesses will be forced out of existence and the nation will be denied essential civilian goods, the production of which goods could offset inflationary pressure."

The senators termed a recent WPB order restricting civilian production in critical labor areas "the arbitrary and sweeping type of provision which defeats any plan for full utilization of the nation's production facilities."

Two other Senate committees began separate studies today of a War Production Board decision freezing civilian production at present levels in critical labor areas.

Chairman Harry Truman (D) of Missouri of the war investigating group instructed Chief Counsel Hugh Fulton to review the WPB action in the light of the committee's recent annual report urging a greater output of civilian goods to prevent the home front economy from "weakening."

The order was also under new study by a Senate Military subcommittee considering war contract termination and other legislation to smooth the path for quick conversion of spare facilities to civilian requirements.

Air Transport Traffic Soars First Quarter

WASHINGTON (AP)—Domestic airlines increased passenger miles by 40 per cent and mail pound miles by 50 per cent during the first three months of this year compared with the first quarter of 1943, Col. Edgar S. Gorrell, president of the Air Transport Association of America, announced.

Express pound-miles were up more than 40 per cent, while total pounds carried increased 51 per cent. This would indicate shorter hauls.

Mr. Gorrell gave out these figures for the 1944 first quarter compared with the 1943 period:

Passenger miles, 465,500,000 and 331,273,751; mail pound miles, 22,-500,000,000 and 15,058,722,057; mail pounds carried, 36,000,000 and 23,-618,983; express pound miles, 9,500,000,000 and 6,690,096,391; express pounds carried, 19,500,000 and 12,882,471.

The airlines had about 20 more planes this year than at the same time last year but still little more than half of their prewar total.

Decline in English Note Use

LONDON (AP)—The first decrease in note circulation in England since late January was reported in the Bank of England weekly condition statement, the drop of £2,791,000 from the preceding week leaving a total of £1,120,757,000.

WFA Confident on Food Supply Despite Weather, Labor Factors

WASHINGTON (AP) — Wartime agriculture is heading into a critical four weeks' planting period that will determine to a large extent how well civilians will eat in the year ahead and the amount of food the United States will be able to furnish its Allies.

War Food Administration officials, while recognizing that farmers are beset with many production problems such as shortages of manpower and machinery, express confidence on the outlook. That confidence has its practical expression in more liberal civilian ration allowances of vital foods. The nation came through the winter with larger reserves of processed foods than was expected last fall.

Official confidence is based largely upon reports that farmers intend to plant 15,000,000 more acres of land to various crops than last year. The prospective planting pattern emphasizes food crops of high nutritive values and livestock feed crops essential for maintenance of necessary supplies of meats and dairy products.

Rocky Road Ahead

Nevertheless, farm production has a rocky road ahead. The weather, always a potential hazard, may throw the production program for a lo

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

America Will Always Be Home, Says Mrs. Paul Robeson

By Olive Pearson Rice
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"This is it," decided Mrs. Paul Robeson, wife of America's foremost Negro singer and actor, with characteristic aplomb, as they drove into the spacious grounds of "The Beeches" at Enfield, Connecticut, in search of a home two years ago.

"I was very sure," she explains with her warm, eager laugh, "because the house was so big and had such huge, high-ceilinged rooms. I knew Paul could relax here, the whole six feet three of him. He's so big he dwarfs the average room."

Son Much Like Father

Mrs. Robeson is a gracious hostess, speaking fluently on many subjects from her wide experience both here and abroad. But Pauli, their strapping, 16-year-old only child, is the subject nearest her heart. As a big, happy, brown baby he grew to look so absurdly like his famous father—even his baby voice was deep, recalls Mrs. Robeson, laughing infectiously—that no one ever asked his name, just naturally called him Paul. He is now a senior at Technical High School in Springfield, Mass. Yes, he likes music very much, but he wants to be an electrical engineer!

That's like his mother. When her music teacher urged her to develop her lovely contralto voice, this Harlem girl, then Eslanda Cardozo Goode, decided she'd rather specialize in science. To this end she majored in chemistry at Columbia University and became a surgical technician in the Presbyterian Hospital in New York. It was while taking an extra year in medicine at Columbia that she met Paul Robeson who was attending Law School there after graduating, cum laude, from Rutgers.

After they were married, Paul decided against law as a profession for himself as he soon saw that he was limited in this field because of his race, so he turned to the stage where he felt the sky was the limit. "Essie" Robeson took a course in the theater to help him. Then he became a famous singer over night. His wife took this in her stride, too, and promptly became his efficient manager.

Liked London and Moscow

"I have had such a wonderful life," she says happily as her expressive face lights with a sort of inner radiance. "We went to London in 1925 and there, for the first time, we could be unself-conscious about our race. We were welcome everywhere. We lived in many countries and then went to Russia where there is no racial problem at all. We loved Russia and put Pauli, then nine, into the model Soviet School in Moscow. We would like to have stayed forever, but first of all we are Americans and Paul felt that his son should be brought up in his own country. So we returned to America in 1939."

While abroad, Mrs. Robeson studied anthropology at London University. She hopes to receive her degree this summer after a final year of study at the Hartford Theological Seminary. Her cultured voice deepens, "I had been told that I, as a Negro, was inferior, and I wanted to know why. I found nothing in my many years' study of anthropology to support this theory."

Paul Robeson is proud of being a Negro and he wanted his son to see Africa. "I want him to have roots. To know and feel that he is a Negro." Partly for this reason, and partly to do field work for a thesis for her doctorate, Mrs. Robeson took Pauli to Africa for four months. It was on this trip she collected her exhibit of African art now on display at the City Library in Springfield. While there, she kept a voluminous diary and took many pictures (she is a semi-professional photographer) which form the backlog of the book on Africa she is now rushing for a deadline. Her first book, "Paul Robeson, Negro," was published both in London and New York.

Sees Hope in Legislation

What must have been the feeling of the wife of the greatest Negro Othello since the days of Aldridge, a century ago, when she heard roll after roll of applause on the New York opening night? "Relief was my supreme feeling," acknowledges Mrs. Paul Robeson with seriousness in her face. "We had worked so hard up to that point, our immediate feeling could only be relief."

Today, Mrs. Robeson is an ardent lecturer and worker for the cause of her race. "The Negro problem is not so much of a problem as America believes. It can be handled through legislation," she assures her audiences, "then one can approach the subject, not from the viewpoint of the individual, but from the principle of the thing."

As she slipped into her Red Cross motor corps coat, Mrs. Robeson added in adieu, "There are 13,000,000 of us in America backing the attack. Arbitrary color separation is unimportant—we are all Americans."

Gordon L. Ryder

Mrs. Paul Robeson

Women's League to Co-operate With Congressional Group

By Mary Hornaday
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Washington

Women who have seen long personal efforts go for naught when worthy legislation and international treaties have been stalled by creaky congressional machinery will get together with a group of forward-looking Congressmen in Chicago on April 26 to suggest ways and means of modernizing Congress.

Occasion will be the single non-business session of the three-day convention of the National League of Women Voters to meet at the Stevens Hotel, April 25-28. Five hundred delegates and alternates representing 600 local Leagues in 35 states are expected to attend the sessions.

Joining with the women in discussions of congressional reform will be Senator Harold H. Burton (R) of Ohio; Representative Estes Kefauver (D) of Tennessee; Representative Everett M. Dirksen (R) of Illinois and Representative A. S. Mike Monroney (D) of Oklahoma.

Senator Burton is particularly interested in changing the two-thirds rule for treaty ratification, a requirement that postwar planners fear might tangle up a peace treaty after this war as it did after the last. Numerous bills changing the two-thirds rule to a simple majority have been introduced in Congress. Latest to indorse such a constitutional change is Representative Sol Bloom (D) of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

Other proposals to be discussed include the employment of experts by Congress to help review the record and proposals of the Executive Branch; streamlining organization to prevent present overlapping and confusion among congressional committees; advisability of adopting the parliamentary system of having Cabinet officers appear before Congress for questioning; and the need for Congress to begin self-examination looking to reform.

Fewer Committees Proposed

One reform that has attracted attention of the League is that proposed by Senate Robert W. La Follette (Prog.) of Wisconsin, reducing the number of committees in the Senate. He would differentiate between committees dealing with policy questions and those dealing with organization or administration. Each Senator would be allowed to serve on only one policy committee, insuring him time to give adequate attention to that field.

The League's spokesmen at the round-table discussion will be Miss Florence Kerlin, of the League's Washington headquarters, Mrs. Harris T. Baldwin, first vice-president and Mrs. J. Hardin Smith, member of the national board.

In keeping with wartime exigencies, the League's biennial convention this year will be strictly a working convention, devoted to laying plans for the League's work in the next two years.

Vigorous Work Done

During the past two years the League has been especially effective in the fields of war finance, anti-inflation and foreign policy, reports prepared for the convention show. It supported the B2H2 and Fulbright resolutions, worked for extension of lend-lease, for U. S. participation in UNRRA, and is currently working for renewal of the price control act. Across the country, its members participated in a "stop isolationism now" drive and a "foreign policy talk" campaign.

The League's convention will be marked by the retirement of Miss Marguerite Wells, its president for the past 10 years. Miss Wells will probably be succeeded by another Minnesotan, Miss Ruth H. Mitchell, who has been active in the League since its founding in 1920. A graduate of Smith College, Miss Mitchell is a professional woman who has run an insurance business, a tearoom and is a teacher of posture. Her grandfather, William A. Whittlesey, was Congressman from Marietta, Ohio, and her father was the first president of the Minnesota Editorial Association. She is serving her third term as trustee of the Minnesota Tax Conference and is a member of the St. Cloud Charter Commission.

Lord & Taylor's Design Awards Given in Rehabilitation Field

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The Seventh Annual American Design Awards of $1,000 each made by Lord & Taylor go this year to members of the United States Army, Air Force and Naval Reserve Officers for their work for the wounded in the armed services. Recipients of the awards which were made at a luncheon at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today were: Lieut. Col. Howard A. Rusk, M. C., Army; Lieut. Col. James Barrett Brown, M. C., Army; Lieut. Col. Roy R. Grinker and Major John P. Spiegel, jointly; and Captain Henry H. Kessler, U. S. N. R. Walter Hoving, President of Lord & Taylor, made the presentations.

Selected by Lord & Taylor in collaboration with the Army and Navy, the design award winners represent the most distinguished work being done in their respective fields of veteran rehabilitation. While the entire rehabilitation program of the Army and Navy has been launched on a vast scale, the work of these men highlights the most original and effective work of this nature to date.

Industry Affected

In making the awards, Mr. Hoving said, "We wish you to view rehabilitation, not only as it affects the man himself and his immediate family, but also the part that industry will have to play in the rehabilitation program.

"The first problem is one which all of us as individuals will have to face. We will have to learn to adjust ourselves to the returning soldier so that he may be reabsorbed in the civilian picture. Then industry will have to be taught to look upon these men as potential and valuable manpower. There is nothing that cannot be accomplished if we set our hearts and minds and wills to that end. It is our earnest hope in making the awards this year not only to single out distinguished achievements, but also to issue a clarion call to industry to think deeply about the problems we lay before you here today."

Civilian Responsibility

Emphasizing the fact that the finest rehabilitation work may be lost if civilians do not carry their share of this debt to our fighting men, Mr. Hoving pointed out the necessity for the public to accept these disabled men and, by reintegrating them into industry and a fruitful life, to give them the place they deserve; not only because of their patriotic sacrifice, but primarily because a human being should not be judged by the shape of his body or the look of his face. "We must remember," Mr. Hoving stressed, "that there are other measuring rods that concern the mind and soul, and these are the values that no battlefield can destroy."

Allied Unit to Precede UNRRA In Rushing Relief to Balkans

By William Stringer
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, April 21 — Detailed plans are being drawn at a special "Allied Military Liaison" headquarters under which a combined British and American force will be prepared to ruch first essentials of relief to ravaged Greece, Yugoslavia and Albania the moment Germany cracks up in the Balkans.

This A. M. L. organization is mobilizing as a technical military predecessor to the United Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, preparing to send men and machines and supplies into the Balkans to repafr ports, rebuild roads and bridges and distribute basic necessities calculated to avert famine and pestilence.

So flexible are the plans that if the Nazis should evacuate Crete tonight supplies could begin to move across the Mediterranean upon immediate notice. A two months supply of relief foods is already stock-piled while trucks, ships, medical equipment, and fuel dumps are building up.

A joint Anglo-American committee at Washington is handling the job of procurement with full powers of a wartime agency.

Plan Approved

Russia as well as Britain and the United States has stamped its approval on the Allied Military Liaison but when it enters Yugoslavia however, it must depend upon negotiations yet to be concluded with Marshal Josip Broz (Tito), and it may be suggested from Moscow.

The veil has just been lifted from this Allied Balkan relief venture in one of the most thoughtful and ablest press interviews recently given in the Mideast at which commanders in charge stood and spoke convincingly and hopefully of this program before the assembled newspapermen.

Since the original London and Washington relief plans envisaged the Balkans as a British sphere of activity, and since the British feel they owe a particular debt to Greece, the British personnel will largely staff A. M L., but there will be American officers in many key positions. At the moment, however, American officers as distinguished from UNRRA officials, have yet to enter the picture.

Unit Necessary

Some UNRRA units will accompany A. M. L.'s first contingents ashore and UNRRA officials will begin at once to understudy the key positions, but it is realized that the first relief phase must necessarily be military, for only the military is able to rout possible German straggle units left behind, and only the military possess the equipment for shipping, transportation, and communication in the devastated areas and able to restore a semblance of civilization in the scorched-earth countryside.

The first period of military assistance in Greece or Yugoslavia will in no wise resemble the Allied Military Government, however. Nor will there be any attempt to dictate politics on local regimes.

At the present stage of planning it is impossible to ascertain just what the Balkan conditions will be when relief is moved in, so the Allied Military Liaison headquarters is prepared to cope with the worst destruction the Nazis can perpetrate.

Realizing the tremendous task, the authorities deprecate glib talk that the Allies are prepared to "pour in." World shortages prevent the lavish hand and stockpilings have been slowed by the need for sending foods to the famine areas of Bengal, India.

Plans Advance

The program is considerably further ahead for Greece than for Yugoslavia, and Albania. It is not assured whether in Yugoslavia A. M. L. won't simply hand over stock and equipment to Tito and allow distribution by his military organization, providing it could be assured that the distribution would be on a nonpolitical basis and that certain sections of Yugoslavia would not be penalized.

The plans envisage the use of certain Balkan ports, the division of A. M. L. work into subcategories of supplies, public health, relief, agriculture, and cveterinary, and it is hoped that the Swedish Red Cross can be persuaded to continue their effective Greek relief.

A major emphasis throughout will be on mobilizing the native population to carry on the bulk of relief activated under A. M. L. guidance, from policing districts, and building roads, to distributing grain from central depots.

A. M. L. is drawing on information supplied by the Greek Consultative Committee of Mideast emigrés, also the advice of Americans with long-term Balkan relief experience before the war, in drawing up today's blueprints.

Green Styles Music Strike No-Strike Pledge Violation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—In what is believed to be the first open criticism by a prominent labor figure of the methods used by James C. Petrillo, President of the American Federation of Musicians, to increase the number of musicians employed, William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, today sharply disapproved a strike called by Mr. Petrillo to force a radio station to hire additional musicians.

Mr. Green declared flatly that the wartime walkout called last week at Station WJJD, Chicago, constituted a violation of the A. F. of L. no-strike pledge, and in a telegram to the president of the radio station, promised to call upon officers of the Musicians' International Union to instruct musicians to return to work, while avoiding any reference to the merits of the dispute.

Mr. Green also took a hand in another musicians' strike at Station KSTP, Minneapolis-St. Paul, where 20 men have been on strike since Tuesday despite efforts of the United States Department of Labor. He said he would "get in touch with representatives of the American Federation of Musicians and exercise all efforts to bring about a settlement at once."

Counsel for WJJD, Inc., hold that the union is seeking to increase the number of station musicians from 10 to 20, even though the station has no need for the extra men. Mr. Petrillo, however, denies this, saying that jobs for only three were sought, to serve as "pancake turners," union jargon for men to put on and take off transcriptions.

According to Mr. Petrillo, the union has ruled that all such men be union members.

Mr. Green's statement has occasioned surprise in union circles here because it was the Musicians which gave him a technical membership in the A. F. of L. after his ouster from the United Mine Workers when it became the nucleus of the Congress of Industrial Organizations. It was also recalled that Joseph A. Padway, legal representative for Mr. Petrillo, is General Counsel to the A. F. of L.

Lard and Bouillon Come to Cook's Rescue

By Ruth Miller
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If you're looking for ways to give wartime menus plenty of flavor without spending precious ration points—and who isn't—here are two timely tips. Keep some ration-free lard in your refrigerator and some concentrated beef bouillon on your pantry shelf.

And here's how to make sure that the lard will keep well and not turn rancid. Take just three simple steps—a tight cover, a cold temperature and small containers for the average family.

For those times when your point reserve runs low, there's no better menu insurance than a jar or tube of concentrated beef bouillon which makes fine brown gravy possible without any meat at all. What's more, you can use a beef concentrate like this in aspic jelly for salads, to add flavor to a boiled egg sandwich filling, to jellied consommé or to any one of a dozen dishes when you don't use meat. The result is true meat flavor without meat.

Good Lard Pie Crust
(Single Crust)

1½ cups sifted flour
1 teaspoon salt
5 or 6 tablespoons lard
2½ to 3 tablespoons cold water

Mix and sift flour and salt. Cut in cold, solid lard or mix in lightly with fingertips until only a few particles about the size of peas remain. Then sprinkle—don't pour—the water on the flour mixture. (A salt shaker makes a good utensil for sprinkling on the water.) Use a fork to mix dough, but do not overmix. Allow dough to stand about 5 minutes before rolling out between two layers of waxed paper. Using waxed paper instead of rolling on a floured board prevents picking up extra flour in the dough and making it tough.

Basic Beef Bouillon Stock

1 level teaspoon concentrated beef bouillon
1 cup boiling water

Stir concentrate into boiling water; it dissolves at once. Use as basic recipe when bouillon is called for.

Meatless Vegetable Soup

1 quart water
1 tube (1½ ounces) beef bouillon concentrate
1 cup celery
½ cup carrots
½ cup potatoes
1 cup tomatoes
¼ cup onions
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
½ cup cream, whipped (optional)
1 tablespoon minced parsley (optional)

Dice and mix vegetables with quart of cold water and place on fire; heat slowly, then simmer until vegetables are tender. Stir in beef concentrate, salt and pepper, and when ready to remove from the fire pour into soup plates over whipped cream and parsley. (Whipped cream to be divided into six portions, putting each portion in a soup plate and sprinkling with parsley.) The floating green and white islands of cream and parsley make an attractive garnish. Serves 6.

Beef Aspic Jelly

2 tablespoons gelatin
3½ cups water
2 tablespoons lemon juice
Juice of ½ onion
Salt, pepper, paprika
2½ tablespons beef bouillon concentrate

Soak gelatin in ½ cup cold water about 5 minutes. Dissolve concentrate in 3 cups boiling water, add soaked gelatin and stir until dissolved. Add lemon juice, salt, pepper, paprika, cayenne, and other seasonings, as desired. Cool. Turn into wet molds. Cut in fancy shapes to use as garnish, or turn into bouillon cups, beating lightly with a fork just before serving. Or add meat, fish or vegetables and mold into the aspic for an entree or salad.

Meatless Brown Gravy

2 tablespoons flour
2 tablespoons butter or margarine
2 cups bouillon made of beef concentrate

Cream fat and flour in double boiler, add bouillon with salt and pepper to taste. Stir constantly until thick and smooth. Has a real meat flavor!

Simple Curry Sauce

2 tablespoons butter or margarine
¼ cup flour
2 tablespoons minced onion
2 cups milk
1 tablespoon curry powder
1 teaspoon salt
Cayenne
½ teaspoon beef bouillon concentrate

Melt fat, stir in flour until smooth; add milk gradually, stirring constantly. Add salt and minced onion; then stir in curry powder mixed with a little milk. Add the beef concentrate, stir while sauce cooks for 15 minutes. Makes 2 cups sauce—enough for cooked rice, fish or meat to serve 4 people.

For a meatless meal with plenty of real meat flavor add a little concentrated beef bouillon to the vegetables. Does wonders for a vegetable plate.

Lord Snell Had Humble Start

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 21—Lord Snell, Deputy Leader of the House of Lords, who passed on April 21, was the son of a farm laborer. His rise from this humble beginning to a position of high importance is an illustration of the opportunities for progress and success in the democratic England of today.

At the age of 8, Henry Snell started work in the fields. Afterwards he worked as groom ferryman and potman before finding a job as clerk.

After nine years as agent of a local charity organization, he began to attract attention as a speaker on labor and religious topics. His earliest educational teaching was at a local village school, from which he went to Nottingham University College, thence to the London School of Economics and Heidelberg University.

In 1918, he became a member of the London Council and was Chairman from 1934 to 1938. In 1922, he became Socialist member of Parliament for East Woolwich and in 1932 he was Parliamentary Undersecretary of State in the India Office. In the same year he was raised to the peerage.

In 1940, he became Deputy Leader of the House of Lords and later was made a Companion of Honor and appointed Captain of the Gentleman at Arms.

Lord Snell has filled a number of other posts, including that of Joint Treasurer of Empire Parliamentary Association and President of the National Council of Social Service. He took great interest in all matters connected with secular education, social betterment, and various aspects of British and American ethical movements.

Fund Offers Prizes For Papers on Light

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 21—The National Science Fund has announced two Charles L. Mayer awards for contributions submitted before Jan. 1, 1946, on the nature of light.

A prize of $2,000 will be awarded for an outstanding contribution to the basic understanding of light and other electromagnetic phenomena which provides a unified understanding of the two aspects of these phenomena; at present, they are jointly described by wave and by corpuscular theories.

The second prize of $2,000 will be awarded for an outstanding contribution to a theory of the interaction of charged particles with an electromagnetic field including the interaction of particles moving with relative high speeds.

Contributions are to be submitted to the National Science Fund of the National Academy of Sciences, 2101 Constitution Avenue, Washington 25, D. C.

Zeppelin Navigator Training in the U. S.

FARRAGUT, Idaho, April 21 (AP)—A navigator of the ill-fated Zeppelin Hindenburg is completing recruit training here and was chosen honor man of his company recently, Farragut Naval Training Station authorities disclosed yesterday.

He is E. M. Everett, whose home is Los Angeles.

The report said Mr. Everett left Germany in 1938 "because I disagreed with the Nazi Government. I could see the war coming and I didn't want to fight for the Nazis."

He was not aboard the Hindenburg when it burned near Lakehurst, N. J., in 1937.

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Sports News

Coleman Picks Connie Ryan To Play 2b in Phil Series

BULLETIN

Today's game between the Braves and Philadelphia was postponed. Opening season festivities will take place tomorrow at 2 o'clock and a double-header will be played Sunday beginning at 1:30 p. m.

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Impressed by the improved power he showed at the plate in yesterday's series final at the Polo Grounds, Manager Bob Coleman of the Braves has picked Connie Ryan to start at second base in the local National League opener against the Philadelphia Phillies wh has been postponed until tomorrow.

"Ryan showed me good power at New York," Coleman said over the telephone this morning. "He looked a lot stronger at the plate. So he will be at second base against the Phillies.

"That doesn't mean that I've given up on Steve Shemo," the manager of the Braves added, hastily. "He's a good boy, but is just off to a bad start."

Club All Right

Coleman was encouraged, rather than discouraged, at what he saw in the series with the Giants.

"We're going to be all right," Bob said. "We gave them plenty of trouble, and I think Mel Ott would admit it if you could talk to him. We simply got a lot of bad breaks. This isn't a bad ball club."

Coleman plans to continue shifting his outfield, according to the opposing pitcher. Against a southpaw, Chet Ross and Chet Clemens will probably flank Tommy Holmes. When a right-hander is working, it will be Butch Nieman and Chuck Workman, providing the latter is physically O. K.

Max Macon finished yesterday's game at first base, which may be the start of a new career for the former Dodger. Butch Etchison carried a respectable .300 batting average into the Phillie series. But over the schedule, Macon, one of the best hitting pitchers of this decade, undoubtedly would outaverage Etchison.

Dodgers Next

The inaugural game will be the first of six at home for the Braves before again taking to the road. After the single with the Phils to morrow and the double-header Sunday, they take on the Brooklyn Dodgers for three in a row starting Tuesday.

Freddy Fitzsimmons, starting his first season at the helm of the Philadelphia club, is talking first division, but it is difficult from this distance to vision the seventh place finishers of 1943 among the money winners.

Freddy, however, still has Buster Adams, Jim Wasdell, Ron Northey and Coaker Triplett for every-day duty, a quartet which may develop fair power as the race settles. In fact, the outfield of Adams, Northey and Triplett could be one of the best in the majors if allowed to remain intact. Northey, placed in 1-AL by his draft board because of an ear injury, has been called for a second examination April 28. Dick Barrett, who beat the Dodgers in the opener; Ken Raffensberger, the former Pirate, and Al Gerheauser are setting the pace on the mound.

* * *

Briefs . . . In town with the Phils, of course, is Tony Lupien, the Harvard boy recently sold by the Red Sox . . . With Jim Wasdell around and a capable first sacker, Lupien's position in the Fitzsimmons plan is not clear . . . Tony did, however, get a pinch hit in his Phillie debut on Thursday . . . General Manager Herb Pennock came over with the Phils.

* * *

The Red Sox were scheduled to open at Philadelphia this afternoon but the game wos postponed because of wet grounds. . . . The Sox stay at Shibe Park over the week end, then play a three-game series at Washington, beginning next Tuesday . . . They are back at Fenway for a series with the Athletics a week from today . . . The Braves go West first, opening at Pittsburgh with a night game on May 10 . . . The season to date has been sweet for St. Louis . . . Neither the Cardinals nor Browns have lost a game.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	3	0	1.000
Chicago	1	0	1.000
Boston	2	1	.667
Philadelphia	1	1	.500
Washington	1	1	.500
New York	1	2	.333
Cleveland	0	1	.000
Detroit	0	3	.000

Results April 20
St. Louis 8, Detroit 5.
Washington 5, Philadelphia 0.
Only games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	3	0	1.000
St. Louis	2	0	1.000
Brooklyn	2	1	.667
Cincinnati	2	1	.667
Chicago	1	2	.333
Philadelphia	1	2	.333
Pittsburgh	0	2	.000
Boston	0	3	.000

Results April 20
New York 10, Boston 8.
St. Louis 5, Pittsburgh 3.
Cincinnati 2, Chicago 1.
Brooklyn 8, Philadelphia 2.

Mrs. Page Makes Another Bid For Pinehurst Crown

PINEHURST, N. C., April 21 (AP)—A veteran and a newcomer—Mrs. Estelle Lawson Page, the Chapel Hill housewife, and Kay Byrne, the young Metropolitan star from Rye, N. Y.—battled today for the annual North and South women's golf title.

Mrs. Page, former national champion and winner of the North and South five times from 1935 to 1942, is back in competition after a year's lay-off. This is the first time Miss Bryne, recently a member of a barnstorming party headed by Gene Sarazen, has played in the North and South.

In the semifinals yesterday Mrs. Page easily disposed of Mary Clay O'Connor of Durham, 5 and 4, while Miss Byrne advanced over Marjorie Row of Anniston, Ala., 2 and 1.

Postponed Games
By the Associated Press
American League
Boston at Philadelphia.
Washington at New York.
National League
Philadelphia at Boston.

Forty students turned out for baseball at the University of Illinois, and not one of the 40 was around last year.

Pro Loop May Merge Teams Next Season

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—The owners of 11 National Football League clubs, having ruled out expansion until after the war, today looked into possibilities of contracting their circuit to escape the difficulties of an unwieldy program.

The professional league yesterday tabled five applications for membership from four cities. These applications may be revived at any time the league wishes, leaving the road open for expansion to the West Coast if it seems desirable or necessary to meet competition. The club owners made it clear, however, that they don't plan to increase their circuit until after the war.

Unsuccessful Bidders

The unsuccessful bidders for franchises, whose $25,000 forfeits were returned, were Capt. Ernie Nevers and Anthony Morabito of San Francisco, Abe Watner of Baltimore, Sam Cordovano of Buffalo, and an unnamed Los Angeles man.

Throughout the first two days of the meeting there has been a strong undercurrent of rumors that mergers, such as last year's Philadelphia-Pittsburgh combination, might be the League's solution to its schedule problems. The new Boston Yankees, with little player talent in sight, have indicated that they would merge with another club provided that all home games for the combination would be played in Boston. Otherwise the only support for the rumors was found in the club owners' optimism about the possibility of ending the meeting today.

Any such changes must be made today before the 1944 schedule is drawn up.

Rules Changes

At yesterday's session the league passed the rules changes proposed by the Rules Committee, including a ban on out-of-bounds kick-offs and permission for coaches to direct their teams from the bench, and made several changes in the constitution and by-laws.

The most important of these changes were requiring each club to establish a ticket price scale for the entire season, forbidding clubs to exchange motion pictures and scouting reports on common opponents, forbidding officials to discuss the ability of teams or players with their opponents, and ruling out all-league or all-opponent teams picked by anyone connected with the circuit.

Notes on the Sports Front

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 (AP)—The usual quota of about 2,000 athletes will turn out for Philadelphia's annual circular celebration, the Penn Relays, next week and athletic manager Jim Swarts will have more than usual quota of duties . . . By reinstating races for parochial, junior high and elementary schools, off the program since 1935, Swarts was able to maintain the meet's reputation for size . . . But, in addition to all the paper work ordinarily involved, a task that starts two months ahead of the meet, Jim has been having a busy time trying to learn who will run for some of those Navy schools and service teams that get new men every few days . . . Anyway, it's a tossup whether the spectators or the folks who run the meet are dizzier when it's all over.

* * *

Zipp Newman, Birmingham News: "All professional baseball had to do to encourage high school and college baseball is to agree to lay off signing players until their class has graduated, hold clinics and produce a real teaching manual. It would help if professional baseball would make equipment available at prices boys could pay."

* * *

Mel Ott, who breaks major league records with nearly every hit, tied another mark when he appeared in the Giant's season opener Tuesday. It was the start of his 19th season with one club, a mark achieved only by Gabby Hartnett with the Cubs . . . The Washington Redskins already have an advance sale of $90,000 for the 1944 football season . . . Joe Labrum, Penn tub-thumper, still would like to find a program for the first relays in 1895 . . . The football Dodgers think it was worth staying up to four a. m. for the National League draft meeting, since 10 of the first 11 men they picked are 4-F's.

* * *

A Rookie a day—Andy Pafko, Cubs outfielder: Most valuable player in the Pacific Coast League last season, batting champion and leader in runs batted in, hits and total bases . . . When he joined the Cubs last September, he remarked: "Now I have seen one major league park, anyway." This spring he was more optimistic and invited his folks down from Boyceville, Wis., for the season opener . . . "I told them to sit out in the bleachers and maybe I'd be lucky enough to smack a ball right in their laps," Andy explained. He didn't, but he probably will hold his job, anyway.

BRAVES FIELD
TOMORROW AT 2:00 P. M.
BRAVES vs. PHILADELPHIA
Seats at Filene's Men's Store . . . Hub 2100
and Braves Field . . . . . Sta 5600

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Chicago Pitcher Bill Dietrich allowed two hits in ninth inning after pitching no hit ball for 8⅓ innings, as White Sox defeated Tigers, 6-3, at Detroit.

Five Years Ago

California University rowing varsity defeated U. C. L. A. by seven lengths in a 2,000-meter race at Long Beach.

Decorated Vets Join NYU Entry For Penn Relay

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 — New York University's largest entry in the Pennsylvania Relay Carnival in years includes the names of two decorated and wounded war veterans who will compete on Franklin Field on April 28 and 29.

Jay Jackson Tunick, former Navy and Army pilot who saw action in both the Pacific and European theaters of war, and Bernie Golding, a former soldier who participated in the New Guinea campaign, will wear the Violet against the best teams in the East, Mid-West and South, in the 50th renewal of the two-day carnival.

Tunick, wounded in action over Sicily, as a lieutenant (jg), in the Navy, was discharged and later joined the Army air forces and was commissioned a first lieutenant. He was later discharged after having both the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Purple Heart pinned on his tunic. He will compete in the discus, shot, and hammer.

Golding, wearer of the Purple Heart, was wounded in the Salamoa campaign and later given a discharge. He is listed as an entrant in the 400-meter hurdles and as an alternate on four relay teams.

Emil Von Elling, coach of the Violets, has entered teams in seven of the important relay events and individuals in eight of the special events. Of the important races on the two day program, New York University will be missing from only one, the shuttle hurdle relay.

Edward Conwell, I. C. 4-A. indoor sprint champion, heads the list of entrants in the special events. He will compete in the invitation 100-yard dash and also will run on the 440 and 880-yard sprint relay teams and on the one-mile relay combination.

Lieut. Jim Poole, ex-Giant grid star now in the Pacific, is a cousin of Ray and Oliver Poole, who were "drafted" by the Giants . . . "All those Pooles are good football players," spherical Steve Owen explained . . . Hal White, former Detroit Tiger pitcher who had a bad season last year because of his back, claims he's in shape right now to go nine innings for the Sampson, N. Y., Naval Training Station team.

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

Tom de la Cruz, Reds—Rookie Cuban made successful major league debut by holding Chicago Cubs to five hits in Cincinnati's 2-1 win.

Augie Galan, Dodgers—Veteran outfielder collected four hits in four at bats as Brooklyn trimmed Phillies, 8-2.

Joe Medwick, Giants—Clouted homer, double and two singles in New York's third straight over Boston Braves by a 10-8 score.

Ray Sanders, Cardinals—First sacker batted in two runs of St. Louis' 5-3 margin over Pittsburgh with brace of doubles.

Sigmund Jakucki, Browns — Earned first big league victory by scattering nine Detroit singles as St. Louis won its third in a row, 8-5.

Early Wynn, Senators—Pitched day's only shutout, a 5-0 blanking of the Athletics, whose only hits were singles by Diek Siebert and Irv Hall.

Dinghy Sailors Busy

Dinghy sailors of the Inter-Collegiate Yacht Racing Association get down to serious business this week end with a traditional dual meet and two official championships. New London will be the scene of two events, with the third annual Coast Guard-Navy meet taking place on the Thames tomorrow afternoon and the fourth annual I. C. Y. R. A. Eastern Dinghy Championship for the George Owen Trophy being contested Sunday on the same waters. Meanwhile, at Cambridge on Sunday, M. I. T. will stage the eleventh semi-annual New England associate member dinghy championship.

Minor League Baseball

By the Associated Press

Results April 20

American Association
Louisville 4, Columbus 0.
Minneapolis 13, Kansas City 2.
Toledo at Indianapolis, postponed.
St. Paul at Milwaukee, postponed.

International League
Toronto 8, Jersey City 1.
Baltimore 6, Buffalo 5.
Syracuse 2, Rochester 0.
Montreal 7, Newark 1.

Pacific Coast League
Los Angeles 2, Hollywood 1.
Portland at Sacramento, postponed.

Military Want Draft of Labor; Strong 'Selling' Must Be Done

Continued from Page 1

crease production despite transfer of appproximately 1,400,000 of their employees to the military service before the end of the year.

Many Replacements Needed

Before the end of 1944 the Navy, Coast Guard, and Marine Corps will require 635,000 men, of whom 230,000 will be needed as replacements.

In the same time the Army, which has reached its complement, will need 750,000 additional men as replacements.

This is a total of 1,390,000 men, a minimum total which may have to be greatly increased before 1945.

Aircraft plants and shipyards must not only be provided replacements for men called into the armed forces, but they must be given 200,000 additional workers to supply the demand for planes and ships.

Navy yards will need 5,000 additional workers just for the construction of submarines alone.

In the shipyards building landing craft and all the amphibious warfare vessels, 18,000 workers above all replacements must be found before September.

Radio and radar factories are in urgent need now of 30,000 workers. All these are in addition to industrial replacements.

Railroad Situation Critical

The railroads upon which the nation depends for moving troops and other necessities say they are short 100,000 men today. Coal mines will send 45,000 workers into the armed forces this year from an already insufficient crew of miners. The lumber industry is calling for 40,000 men.

Labor turnover has reached a rate of more than 6 per cent per month, three times the peacetime average.

The National Service Act that the military chiefs said they would like to see passed would provide for the recruiting of voluntary industrial workers before the Selective Service principle is invoked. When a war industry in a certain locality is found to be suffering from a labor shortage, the fact would be proclaimed in a call for volunteers. In case sufficient volunteers do not reply, men and women would be drafted for the jobs.

The military chiefs were flat in their statement that "present methods have not and are not solving our critical manpower problems." They added, "there is little evidence to believe that they will provide for the greater problems of the future."

Position of McNutt

War Manpower Commissioner Paul V. McNutt has argued, on the other hand, that the present method of voluntary, local management of manpower has fully met the needs of war industry thus far.

To offset the draft of essential men under 26, now in progress, Mr. McNutt and civilian production chiefs in Washington have recommended that 4-F's be forced into essential jobs. Though Undersecretary of War Robert P. Patterson approved this plan, the Costello Military Affairs Subcommittee of the House dropped it after other military chiefs indicated it might interfere with their new drive for a National Service Act.

"Experience has taught us," the military chiefs declared yesterday, "that we must use selective processes to man our fighting forces; experience is now teaching us that we must invoke the same national power to provide them with weapons. . . . This nation sacrificed 60 bombers and 600 men to cripple the German ballbearing industry in Schweinfurt, but it cannot obtain the workers here at home to fill the production lines of our own bearing and foundry industries upon which the armament program depends!"

Soviet Snubbing of I. L. O. Shows New League Needed

Continued from Page 1

tions which are not League members pay direct to the I. L. O.

Withdrawal from the League by no means carries an automatic exit from the I. L. O. Some nations have gone out of the League and remained in the I. L. O. Strong diplomatic representations were made repeatedly to the Soviet Union that it would be welcome at this session. The Governing Body of the I. L. O. last December also urged Russia to return. Still the Soviet Union remained aloof.

The conclusion current among a number of insiders here is that a new society or association of nations will have to be formed to win the Russians back into a world organization replacing the League.

"Russia doesn't want to come into an organization that collects its dues through the League of Nations," said one delegate. "I believe we shall see a new society of nations."

Some delegates holding this view voiced their hope that the machinery, particularly the technical machinery, of the League would be saved.

Doubts About Agenda

Doubts of the practicality of all of the huge economic and social program which the Secretariat of the I. L. O. has laid before this meeting began to come out as soon as delegates began their work.

"It's not real," remarked one international figure. "It's a bit wild."

"It goes too far," said another. "The recommendations to the Conference go into too much detail in some directions and not enough in others," added a third.

As these are all important men in the Conference, their impressions may indicate that some of the ambitious plans outlined for the I. L. O. will meet with no rubber stamp but will undergo severe review.

The procedure of the I. L. O. this year in making its proposals differs from its customary practice in the past, it was pointed out. In previous years, it was stated, the I. L. O. first drew up a statement of the law and practices in the various countries, then drew up a questionnaire asking how far these governments were willing to change. Government replies came back in four, five, or six months, and then the I. L. O. made its proposals. This plan, critics said, was not followed this time.

"What they did should have taken two years," expostulated one. "Instead they got it done in five weeks."

Little Time for Study

The reports which contain the recommendations to be acted on here reached a number of the overseas delegates just before sailing, so they had little time to study them, some delegates said.

The meeting was called in the quickest possible time under the I. L. O. Constitution, which was four months after the Governing Body of the I. L. O. at its meeting in London last December decided to assemble the Conference.

When the workers group went into caucus this morning, the long-awaited protest over the seating of the Argentine workers' delegate immediately came out and the entire hour's session was occupied by his issue. Objection was based on the charge that the Argentine Government was Fascist and that the country did not have a free trade union movement.

Time was allowed only for presentation of arguments against seating. The session then adjourned to let the delegates attend a general session of the labor conference and they planned to meet again on its end to resume the Argentine case.

The disputed delegate, Louis Girola, is listed as a member of the Railway Men's Union. Ultimate decision will be made by the members of the conference including Government and employer delegates.

Costa Rica was unanimously voted back into full membership in the I. L. O.

On American employer and worker delegates the Conference bestowed several of its highest honors.

The employers' group elected Henry I. Harriman of Boston, three-time President of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, as its Chairman. Mr. Harriman is the American employer delegate, representing American management. He is Chairman of the Board of the New England Power Association.

Other officers elected by the employers' group included the following: Secretary, Col. Pedro A. Chapa of Mexico; Vice-Chairman, William C. Coutler, Canada; Carolos A. Vidal, Peru; Raul Lamuaglia, Argentina; Emmanuel Couloucoundis, Greece; Liu Hungsheng of China, and Col Aristide Antoine of France.

The American worker delegate, Robert J. Watt, was given probably the foremost international labor posts that an American labor man ever has received. He was elected Vice-Chairman of the workers' group and then Vice-President of the Conference, the first time, it is said, that an American has held these offices. Mr. Watt is the International Representative of the American Federation of Labor, with an office in Washington.

Other Officers Named

The other two Vice-Presidents of the Conference to be named were, for Government, Mariano Bustos Lagos of Chile, and for the employers, Sir John Forbes Watson of the British Empire.

For Chairman of the Government Group, George Tomlinson, M. P. of the British Empire, was picked. Mr. Tomlinson is Joint Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Labor. Adrien Tixier of France who came over from Algiers, Algeria, was selected as Vice-Chairman of the Government Group. He is Commissioner for Social Affairs of the French National Committee of Liberation, and a former Assistant Director of the I. L. O.

The Workers Group re-elected Joseph Hallsworth of Great Britain as its Chairman, with Walter Schevenels of Belgium Secretary. Mr. Hallsworth was President of the British Trades Union Congress in 1939.

Home Run Defeats Japanese—In 1937

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 21 — The home run that beat the Japanese baseball team during the 1937 International Labor Conference at Geneva was recalled here today by friends of Robert R. West, who is again attending an I. L. O. meeting as an advisor to the American employers delegate.

The American and Japanese delegations at Geneva had decided to meet on the diamond. The Japanese got the jump, and as the game began to run out were still leading. The Americans then made a final spurt and put three men on the bases. With two down, Mr. West came to bat.

For the only time he ever did it, he knocked out a home run and won the game.

Mr. West, who has his headquarters in New York, is a textile expert, and President of Esmond Mills.

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All advertisements must occupy at least 3 lines, set in agate type. To estimate space required for agate type, count six words for each line. When ALL CAPITAL letters are desired count four words to the line. For more detailed information, send postcard for booklet, "Classified Advertising Rates and Information," to The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

ADVERTISING ARTISTS for large midwest department store—experienced in women's fashions or home furnishings. Good salary and pleasant working conditions. Give full information about your training and experience and salary expected in your first letter. All replies confidential. Box X-3, 333 No. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Suite 2000.

WANTED for Small Westchester Co. Inn—June 1st—Experienced cook (woman), two chamber maids, and a dishwasher who drives. On railroad, 3 miles from N. Y. C. R. W. WILSON, Yorktown Heights, N. Y. Tel. 300.

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR DEFENSE POSITIONS

Persons now employed on war work will not be accepted for any of the positions advertised in this column.

HELP WANTED—MEN

RESIDENT JANITOR

Steady position for the right couple; nice apartment; utilities and paid vacation; satisfactory pay. Apply 19 Garden St., Cambridge, Mass. TRO. 2263.

RADIO ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in ultra-high-frequency theory and technique, with or, without patent law experience, preferably young and with some knowledge of mechanical engineering, desired by established New York City patent law firm for employment presently or after the war as consultant and with view to becoming patent lawyer; state education, experience, age, and salary expected. Write Box P-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

MAN counselor for day camp, four days a week, for swimming, nature study, to supervise Victory Gardens, games; also counselor for art, painting and drawing; only those within commuting distance need apply. Secretary, 15 Franklin Place, Summit, New Jersey.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

Cora Chandler's
50 TEMPLE PLACE
We require the services of
DRESS SALESWOMEN
MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
CORSET ALTERATION WOMEN
DRESS FITTERS and ALTERATION HELPERS
Pleasant working conditions. Good pay. Apply any time after 10:45 A. M.
CORA CHANDLER'S
50 TEMPLE PLACE

N. Y. C.—Saleswoman, middle aged; dress shop, bookkeeping, typist experience; steady position; salary and commission; living quarters. Endicott 2-1883.

GIRL wanted for general work in high-grade jewelry store; excellent hours; chance for advancement. LUND, Jewelers, 222 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED
3 adults; good home and location.
Phone KENmore 0822 (Boston)

HOUSEKEEPER wanted for small home; 1 adult; privileges; moderate wages. HELEN H. LAWSON, 11 Barnes St., Ware, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

MARRIED man, 39, business experience; desires to represent or distribute reliable product with good postwar prospects; best of references. Box X-35, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

BOOKKEEPING — ACCOUNTING
Available for part time; rates reasonable. Box J-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED-WOMEN

AMERICAN woman, exceptional cook, manager, desires position in tea room, small inn or private family; adult daughter assist or care for children or dogs; also sales experience; both capable taking full charge; references. Box E-47, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

CAPABLE, alert, mature Christian Scientist wishes position in a refined home where companionship and responsibility are desired. Write Box K-1, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse (Christian Scientist) available as attendant or companion. Write Box C-11, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

PRACTICAL nurse or housekeeper, for 1 or 2; willing to go anywhere. MRS. EFFIE CURTIS, 755 Brill Street, Phoenix, Arizona.

WOMAN wishes position as Hostess or Receptionist. Write Box T-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

HOMES TO SHARE

WILL SHARE beautiful small estate, year-round home 50 minutes from Grand Central; 4 rooms, unfurnished (entire ground floor available), completely modernized; abundant trees, prized rose garden, beautifully landscaped; near transportation. Please reply fully in first letter. Write Box R-10, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

TO SHARE modern, oil-heated country home with family of 3 or 4 adults for 6 months or more; garden space. 16 miles to Detroit City Airport; 1 mile from Mt. Clemens; transportation available. Write Box 26, Route 3, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

ONE or two men to share bachelor accommodations on a farm near Providence. A. H. Goodwin, Industrial Trust Co., Providence, R. I.

COUNTRY BOARD

REST, study, loving hospitality, charming atmosphere; excellent food; 3 baths; week or year, $16; booklets. Fuller Rest, Wellsboro, Pa.

PAYING GUESTS

ATTRACTIVELY furnished, bright room; refined home; board; large yard; near all transportation. 142 North Columbus Ave., Mount Vernon, N. Y., MO 8-9881.

ACCOUNTANTS

Remote Control Bookkeeping and Tax Service
for the smaller business firms, by reputable accountants and tax consultants; financial statements rendered monthly; $3 and upward weekly. Ask for full information—TODAY!
George W. Derby Company
143 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

TAXI THE DELUXE WAY
BOSTON CAB KEN. 5010

BEAUTY SHOPS

JIMMY — HAIRDRESSER
33 W. 42 Bet. 5th and 6th, N. Y. C., Rm. 1019
Permanents $5 to $7.50. Hours 10-7. Lo. 5-3011.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—The 14-room Colonial Inn, Kittery, Maine; filled and going proposition; can be kept this way indefinitely; excellent reason. For particulars: THE COOK REAL ESTATE AGENCY, Kittery, Maine.

CLOTHING

ORIGINAL MAX KEESER CO. ONLY ONE STORE WE BUY USED CLOTHING. BRIC-A-BRAC, JEWELRY AND SILVER. 1109 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE, CAMBRIDGE, MASS. TRO. 9302.

SEE NEXT PAGE

CLASSIFIED
United States and Canada
(Continued)

DRESSMAKING

RETSY JANE WORTLEY, 39 Gainsboro St. Ken. 0642. Opp. Jordan Hall, Boston. Custom Gowns, Suits, Remodeling. Prices Reasonable.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

COMPANION available in exchange for meals and residence, Philadelphia vicinity; now employed part time, M-2, 2618 Lewis Tower, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE — MISCELLANEOUS

MEISSEN china — onion pattern; assorted plates and serving dishes; will sell separately. 90 Gorham St. D. W. GOODE, Hancock Street, Auburndale, Mass. Reg 2754 eves. only.

FURNITURE WANTED

WE BUY all kinds of household furniture and pianos. BREHAUT FURNITURE COMPANY, 106 Boylston Street, Boston. Hig. 1616.

HARDWOOD FLOORS

NEW floors laid, surfaced and finished; old floors resurfaced and finished; latest methods; serving Greater Boston. YOUNG & LISTER, Melrose 1849.

HOSIERY

Women. BIJOU Quality Rayon Hose Satisfies DEBS, 9 Cornish Street, Roslindale, Mass. Blouses, Junior Sportswear.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES REMADE $5. Double $6 (using old ticking). Box springs repaired. Prompt service. Phone Com. 2821. New Custom-made Mattresses $24.50 up. WELLS & CO., 393 Boylston Street, Boston.

PECANS FOR SALE

NEW CROP PECANS—shells cracked without extra charge—if desired, 5 and 10 pound lots 56c lb. F. O. B. here. PHILS PECAN PLANTATION, Camilla, Ga.

SOLOISTS WANTED

DETROIT — Wanted, a soloist for a large Christian Science church. Apply Box 200-S, 2 (31) General Motors Bldg.

TRUNKS

SELL US YOUR OLD TRUNKS. COPLEY LUGGAGE WORKS, 472 Boylston St., Boston. KEN 1750.

UPHOLSTERERS

ALL AMERICAN Upholstering and Furniture Repairing Shop. Est. 1908. Phone PARKway 1560. W. H. BRAYTON, 775 South St., Roslindale, Mass.

UPHOLSTERED furniture repaired, cleaning, furniture polishing, repairing, work in homes. HOROWITZ, 3540 82nd St., Jackson Heights, N. Y. NE 9-2786.

VENETIAN BLINDS

VENETIAN BLINDS, SHADES, SCREENS—Metal Weatherstrips and Combination Storm Sash. WALSH-SPENCER COMPANY, 420 Boylston Street, Boston, Kenmore 6776.

WANTED TO BUY

BEST prices paid furniture, rugs, silver, Encyclopedias, books, etc. LAWNER'S, 81 University Pl., GRamercy 5-1616, N. Y. C.

Massachusetts

ARLINGTON

Dorothy Benham
MILLINERY
ARLINGTON—663 Mass. Avenue
WALTHAM—443 Moody Street
MALDEN—147 Pleasant Street
QUINCY—1233 Hancock Street

Spring Flowers
in Great Profusion for All Occasions
We Telegraph Flowers
G. O. Anderson & Sons INC.
901 Mass. Ave. Arl. 3090—3091
Medford Branch, 242 High St. Mys. 0600

BOSTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4230, 8 a. m. to 4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Moving and Storage
3175 Washington St. HANcock 8000

BOSTON—Dorchester

Expert Servicing on All Makes of Cars
BUY WAR BONDS
Woodward's Chevrolet Co.
426 Adams Street, East Milton
BLU. 9200

BOSTON—Roslindale

PARkway 7532
(Closed Wed. at 1 p. m. except holiday week.)
Edna Beauty Shop
4197 Washington Street
(Near Rialto Theatre)

BRAINTREE

CUTCLIFFE'S MARKET
L. H. CUTCLIFFE, Proprietor
Provisions, Fish, Poultry, Vegetables, Canned Goods, Fruit
367 Washington Street Bra. 0575

BROCKTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers telephone Brockton 1921. Hours: 12:30 to 1:30 and 5 to 7 p. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Quality Cleaning and Laundry Work
ZORIC
White Star Laundry Co.
TEL. 4700 400 MAIN STREET

SILVER JEWELRY
Gifts of All Kinds
Expert Watch Repairing
GURNEY BROS. CO.
122 Main Street, Brockton 22, Mass.

FORSBERG ELECTRIC CO.
EASY WASHER SERVICE
by factory-trained experts, using genuine EASY replacement parts. Service on other makes.
783 Main St., Brockton 32, Mass. Tel. 0635

BROCKTON
(Continued)

Storey & Co.
SUIT SALE
$24.00
128 MAIN STREET, BROCKTON

BROOKLINE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Com. 4230, 8 a. m.-4:10 p. m. except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

S. J. McNeilly, Inc.
Sales and Service
OLDSMOBILE—CADILLAC
LONGWOOD 0321-0322
Garage and Service for Your Car
639 HAMMOND ST., CHESTNUT HILL

BANCROFT
CLEANERS TAILORS FURRIERS
Have your winter wardrobe freshened at our modern plant.
Call ASPinwall 6060
For Prompt Service
Main Office and Plant
374 Boylston Street

FLORENCE E. RAND HAT SHOPS

Gowns at Brookline
1391 Beacon St.
Bea. 2092
Hosiery and Scarves at
433 Center Street
Newton—LAS. 0084

FLORELLA BEAUTY SHOP
Manicures, Shampoos and Waves ..... each .50
Permanent Waves $5 to $10
Cold Waves $10 to $15.
Room 6, 1352 Beacon Street
Beacon 3730 Florence Allen

CAMBRIDGE

DU PONT
DUCO
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORES
751 MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

The COCK HORSE
Harvard Square
Home of Longfellow's Village Blacksmith
LUNCHEONS, TEAS, DINNER
Sunday Dinner and Supper
56 Brattle Street Eliot 8800
Business Men's Luncheon 50c

CONCORD

Long Curtains
Madras, Rayon and Cotton, and Net
$2.25 $2.50 $2.98
J. P. NOURSE, INC.
43 Main Street Concord 371-W

DEDHAM

Joseph J. Crespi
PLUMBING and HEATING
11 Eastern Ave. Ded. 0130

ROSEN'S
Buy Your Victory Garden Needs from our complete stocks of
Tools—Seeds—Fertilizers
ROSEN'S
Hardware—Paints—Sporting Goods
Dedham 2080 32 Milton St., E. Dedham
ROSEN'S

FITCHBURG

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone 1160, 9 a. m. to 12 m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

QUALITY
COAL — COKE — OIL
UNION COAL CO.
9½ PRICHARD ST. TEL. 740

HEADQUARTERS for
Lawn and Garden Seeds and Supplies
Sapolin Paint Products
Wallpapers—Household and Kitchen Supplies
CENTRAL HARDWARE CO.
621 Main Street, Tel. 3970

We have a large variety of
Beautiful Chintz Crystal
on display for your approval
SERVICE ELECTRIC SUPPLY CO., Inc.
23 NEWTON PLACE TEL. 2748

GLOUCESTER

WILLIAM G. BROWN
The Department Store of the North Shore
GLOUCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS
1885 COMPANY 1944

GREENFIELD

CLARK HARDWARE CO.
Seeds, Fertilizer and Garden Tools
289 MAIN STREET

Don't Delay Another Day
Store Your Furs at
WILSON'S

HAVERHILL

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone 962-R daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

HAVERHILL
(Continued)

Becoming—Youthful
SPRING FASHIONS
for smart women
New York Specialty Shop
39 Merrimack Street

Conserve Your Garments
Have them Dry Cleaned at the Individual regularly.
PHONE 1-6-4
INDIVIDUAL FAMILY LAUNDRY
Launderers—Dry Cleaners

BEEF PORK
LAMB VEAL
Home-Smoked Ham and Bacon
KIRSCHNER'S MEAT MARKET
10 Main Street Tel. 2543

HINGHAM

ANDERSON BROTHERS
FRED P. ROWE, Proprietor
Groceries and Provisions
TEL. HINGHAM 1420
A Distributor of Maggi's Seasoning and Mrs. FILBERT'S Oleomagarine
Large Butter Users are now favoring this Margarine.
QUALITY SERVICE

HOLYOKE

You Can Always Shop With Confidence
at
NAPOLEON BAIL'S
Shoe Store and Repair Factory
168 High Street Next to Transcript

CLARK'S FLOWER SHOP
466 Dwight Street Phone 8058
HOLYOKE, MASS.
Member Florist Telegraph Association

LAWRENCE

If "Tiffany"
stepped out as a dressmaker, he would make cottons precious—He can't—but we can. And—We Do!
Our cotton collection is the finest ever.
—•—
"Things Different"
—•—
MICHAEL JAY'S
Andover, Massachusetts

CHERRY & WEBB'S
THE FASHION STORE IN LAWRENCE

LEXINGTON

JOHN A. SELLARS DAIRY
Fresh Pasteurized
MILK and CREAM
From Our Own "Up-to-the-Minute" Dairy
We specialize in
Vitamin "D" Homogenized Milk
LEXINGTON 0017

R. E. SCRIBNER, Inc.
1770 Mass. Ave. Tel. Lex. 0326
Known for Our Extra Fine Quality Meats
Native Capons—Cooked Meats—Plain and Spiced Hams—Strictly Fresh Fish in Great Variety—Fruits in Season and Vegetables

LOWELL

Pollards
A. G. POLLARD COMPANY
Last Days of
Our 108th Birthday Celebration
featuring all the well-known and popular brand merchandise

If it's New—it's at
Cherry and Webb's
LOWELL, MASS.

Coal—Coke—Fuel Oil
Tel. 2-3891 Tel. 6328
E. A. Wilson Co.

For Better Heat at Lower Cost you'll like
Lowell Coke
LOWELL GAS CO.

VIVIAN'S BEAUTY SALON
Tel. 3-3673 Wyman Exchange

LOWELL
(Continued)

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Lowell 3-2261. Hours 9 a. m. to 12 daily. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Fine Jewelry
Good Assortment of
Glass, Silver and China
WOOD-ABBOTT CO.
115 Central Street
Lowell, Mass.

Quality Furniture
A. E. O'Neil CO.
NEW LOCATION
117-129 CENTRAL STREET
LOWELL, MASS.

LYNN

Protect Your Furs from Summer Heat, Moths, Fire and Theft
Have them safely stored in our SCIENTIFIC FUR COLD STORAGE PLANT
The cost is but a trifle:
$3.00 Minimum for Fur Coats
$2.00 Minimum for Cloth Coats
Call LY 2-3737
Goddard Bros
MARKET ST. LYNN, MASS.

Pick Your Cottons Early
at
T. W. ROGERS CO.
280 Union Street

SPRAGUE, BREED & STEVENS & NEWHALL INC.
Ly 2-3400
Let the BID ARROW FLEET deliver your FUEL

Wedding Gifts
Beautiful and Practical Gifts for the Bride
Prices Reasonable
ARTHUR STERN
Diamond Merchant and Jeweler
Union, Cor. Buffum St.

MALDEN

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone Malden 7798. Hours: 9 to 10 a. m. and 5 to 7 p. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Check Master
THE CHECKING ACCOUNT PLAN FOR ALL THE PEOPLE

A DEPOSIT OF $1 OPENS A CHECK ACCOUNT
NO MINIMUM BALANCE EVER REQUIRED
ONLY CHARGE 5¢ for EACH CHECK DRAWN AND EACH ITEM DEPOSITED

THE MALDEN TRUST CO.
MEMBER F. D. I. C. MALDEN, MASS.

FUR STORAGE
2% of Valuation
ALL MINOR REPAIRS FREE OF CHARGE
We specialize in
REMODELING AND REPAIRING
at reasonable prices
THOMAS DUDGEON
17 Pleasant Street Malden 0208

WILFRED BEAUTY SHOPPE
IT IS TIME TO CONSIDER YOUR
SPRING PERMANENT
82 Pleasant Street Malden 0465-W

If pennies count when Shopping you go, Come first to JOSLIN'S where prices are low!

F. N. JOSLIN CO.

CURTAINS and DRAPERIES
Also—a complete line of
LINENS, BLANKETS, SHEETS and SPREADS
Now carried exclusively
AT BOTH STORES
Jones Stores, Inc.
128 Pleasant Street, Malden
490 Main Street, Melrose

MEDFORD

PATTERSON & PIGGOTT CO.
HARDWARE GARDEN SUPPLIES
PAINTS KITCHENWARE
KEYS MADE TOYS AND GIFTS
Phone MYStic 0404 46 High St.

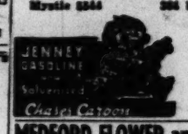
Edythe
BEAUTICIAN
An Invitation to Beauty
22 Harvard Ave., W. Medford
Arlington 4693

LET'S ALL GO TO
LEON'S
Doughnut and Sandwich Shop
Breakfast, Luncheon or Between-Meal Snacks
OPEN 7—CLOSE 3:00
Closed Sundays and Holidays
42 Salem St. Next to Medford Theatre

CLARK & COOK, Inc.
EXPERT Ford SERVICE
Used Cars Bought and Sold
38 HARVARD AVE., W. MEDFORD
ARL. 0700

MEDFORD
(Continued)

ROCHFORD MOTORS
Mystic 8344 386 Boston Avenue



Hudson and Terraplane Sales and Service

MEDFORD FLOWER and GIFT SHOP
4 Salem Street Phone Mystic 0403
Fresh Flowers and Plants at All Times
Prompt deliveries: Lexington, E. Lexington, Everett, Burlington, Woburn, Winchester, Billerica, Bedford and Carlisle, Mass.

Cradock Apothecary
44 HIGH STREET
TEL. MYSTIC 0231, 0730
Free Delivery
Luncheonette, Toilet Articles
Ice Cream, Candy

MELROSE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel.: Melrose 3746-M. Hours: 12 to 2 p. m. Monday thru Friday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

CLEERCOAL
New England Coke Oil Burners
FUEL OILS
BENSON COAL CO.
20 Tremont Street Tel. Mel. 4047

O. E. HAWES CO.
421 Franklin St., Mel. Highlands
Tel. Mel. 3400-1-2-3
Quality Meats and Groceries

'blue coal'
HOUSEHOLD FUEL CORP.
Mystic 3100
Crystal 1680

GARNISS MARKET
Two Convenient Stores
163 W. EMERSON 463 FRANKLIN

Highlands Contracting Co.
Carey ROCKTEX HOME INSULATION
In Winter, Save Fuel
In Summer, Keep Cool
Tel. Mel. 0203 Crystal 1595
Service and repairs for your automobile or truck
Daniels LeSaffre Motors
Phone 1428 897 Main Street
SUNOCO GAS

NEEDHAM

Flowers for All Occasions
from
Paul E. Richwagen & Sons, Inc.
Florists
Highland Avenue at Rosemary Street
NEEDHAM, MASSACHUSETTS
Member Florist Delivery Telegraph Ass'n
TELEPHONE NEEDHAM 0652

WHETTON'S
ESTABLISHED 1882
FUEL OILS • COAL • RANGE OILS
NEEDHAM
0967—0380—0968

Tel-NEE 2000
RIMMELE'S MARKET
FOODS OF EXCELLENCE
Prices that appeal
988 Great Plain Avenue

NEW BEDFORD

Licensed Sanitone Cleaners
BUSH & CO., Inc.
Established 1885
Cleaners and Dyers
THE SANITONE WAY
512 Pleasant St. Dial 57803 or 57804

AKIN-DENISON CO.
Established 1850
Coal—Paint—Fuel
Pleasing New Designs in Wall Paper
206 UNION STREET

Perry
THE FLORIST
72 Spring St., Next to Y. W. C. A.
Potted Plants, Floral Pieces and Cut Flowers for All Occasions

NEW BEDFORD STEAM DYE HOUSE
A. H. BENNETT, Prop.
Cleaners and Dyers
With a reputation for good work and service since 1866
Plant at 45 Hunter St.
Store, 690 Pleasant St.
Also Main St., at Falmouth, Mass.

Crossword Quiz Answers

M	A	T	C	H	E	S
A	■	R	■	E	R	A
R	O	O	M	■	N	I
T	I	T	U	S	■	L
H	L	■	S	O	H	O
A	■	V	I	C	A	R
■	D	E	C	K	S	■
P	A	R	I	S	■	A
A	N	N	A	■	A	T
R	■	E	N	O	C	H
L	A	■	S	I	T	E
O	B	I	■	S	■	N
R	O	D	G	E	R	S

NEW BEDFORD
(Continued)

DU PONT
PAINTS
DU PONT PAINT SERVICE STORE
422 Acushnet Avenue

Let
GULF HILL DAIRY
South Dartmouth, Mass.,
Furnish Your
Milk, Cream and Ice Cream
Serving Room Open Daily
9 a. m. to 8 p. m.
AT SOUTH DARTMOUTH

Buy the Best Shoes
"BOSTONIANS"
at
M. C. SWIFT & SON
201 Union St., New Bedford, Mass.

Ready to Use or Put Away
PARSONS
LAUNDRY CO., Inc.
Dial 6-8256 or 2-1152

M. J. Leahy Co.
572-76 Pleasant Street, New Bedford
"Smart Apparel For Men"

NEWBURYPORT

Whitefield
Launderers & Cleaners
Buy War Bonds
Fine Laundering
Odorless Dry Cleaning
Rug Shampooing
Fur Storage
220 Merrimac Street Tel. 2300

NEWTON

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Monday through Friday morning telephone Lasell 6626. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GET
Kem-Tone
MIRACLE WALL FINISH
at our store
THE PAINT SHOP
292 Centre St., cor. Jefferson St., Newton Cor.
Bigelow 8480

KALISTENIKS SHOES
For Comfort
For You and Your Children
W. L. McCAMMON
283 Washington Street

NEWTON CENTER

CARMOTE
Colorfast PAINTS
HARDWARE
GARDENING SUPPLIES
Fertilizers Seeds
J. H. CHANDLER & SON INC.
296 BEACON STREET BIG. 4000

NEWTONVILLE

Star Market Co.
Greater Boston's Largest Assortment of
QUICK FROZEN FOODS!
NOW POINT-FREE
Save Points! Save Money!
See Our Big Displays
24 Mt. Auburn St., Watertown Big. 8400
304 Walnut St., Newtonville Big. 8400
338 Washington St., Wellesley Wel. 2320
401 Highland Ave., Davis Sq., Somerville

FUEL OIL
COAL COKE
LASell 7560
NONANTUM COAL CO.

EASTMAN'S FLOWER SHOP
Artistic Flower Arrangements
346 Walnut St., Newtonville. Tel. Big. 6781
257 Washington St., Wellesley Hills
Tel. Wel. 3446

NEWTON—West Newton

Discreetly Shopping
BARRON'S
Personals get Attention
"Head to Toe Outfitters for Youth"
Come in now and see our complete line of smart
SPRING TOGS
West Newton Square LAS. 2300
Large Parking Space

The Boys at the Front are counting on YOU to buy WAR BONDS and STAMPS

NEWTON—West Newton
(Continued)

FUEL OIL
COAL • COKE
BIGelow 3810 and 2500
B. S. HATCH CO.

PITTSFIELD

Smith Brothers Coal and Oil Co.
Incorporated
172 West Street Tel. 7396

TIRE RE-CAP SERVICE
Drive in. Leave the tire. Use our "loaner." Your tire will be back with a tread like new . . in a very short time.
That's Guaranteed!
DIAL 4581. No certificates required.
"Pittsfield Tire"
H. S. Babbitt
The Service Corner West and Center Sts.

E. F. FISH BAKERY
Quality Breads and Bakery Products
289 North Street Dial 2-3083

KELSEY'S MARKET
Truly a Great Place to Trade

BED PILLOWS $3.50
Made of crushed goose quill—soft and comfortable
Linen finished blue and white ticking.
HOLDEN & STONE CO.

Shop in our new Daylight Piece Goods Dept. and choose your favorite fabrics
FIFTH FLOOR
ENGLAND BROS.

QUINCY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Tel. Granite 9712. Hours: 8 to 11 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Esso
Cars Greased, Washed, Polished, Simonized, Oil Changed, Flats Fixed.
Johnson's Esso Service Station
Cor. Adams and Beale Sts. Wollaston

PETTENGILL'S Inc.
Jewelry and Gift Shop
Diamonds and Watches
7-11 Cottage Avenue

THOMAS S. BURGIN
INCORPORATED
INSURANCE
Quincy Square Gra. 3000

FOY'S MARKET
The Sign of Quality Since 1899
Free Delivery
Charge Privileges
1177 Hancock St. 60 Franklin St. Pro. 1234

READING

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Reading 1033 9 to 12 daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burning Equipment and Heating Oils
See Us on Our Budget Plan
EARLE H. CHAPIN
134 High St., Reading Reading 0599

SOMERVILLE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers Telephone: Pro. 8799. Hours 9 to 12 noon daily, except Sundays. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

GROSS CLEANERS
Tailors
FUR STORAGE
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Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Kay Kato

"Oh, yes. A farmer comes here every Tuesday afternoon to look after things."

My Secret Ambition

Share your "Secret Ambition" with our readers in this feature. If it's on the humorous side, it's all the more acceptable. Limit your contribution to less than 50 words. One dollar will be paid for each printed item.

"My Secret Ambition is to invent a little bell that will ring when the party I have been trying to get on the telephone for 10 minutes or more is through talking. It would save endless time and much wear and tear on an important disposition."—V. C., Vancouver, B. C.

* * *

"My ambition concerns windows in postwar houses. Why can't windows be so arranged that the sash swings on a central pivot? By this method they can be swung inward and the outer surfaces easily cleaned. Housewives will rise up and cheer the man who designs such a window."—Mrs. S. P. W., Jasper, Wyo.

"To be able to pick up a newspaper and read one article which hasn't been mutilated by my 'journalism conscious' brother, whose one aim, it seems to me, is to cut the paper to ribbons, leaving a ragged remnant of an article here and there."—F. D., New Bedford, Mass.

* * *

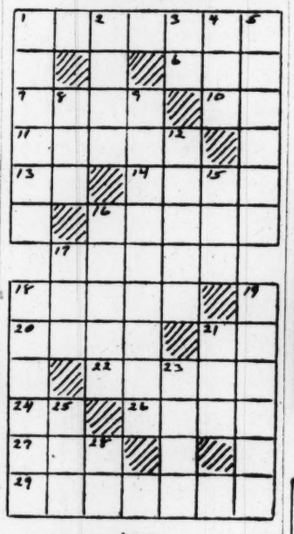
"I've always wanted to sit right down on the curbstone of a busy sidewalk when I get tired of walking. I recently observed a hobo in Sacramento doing that very thing. I felt like joining him, but couldn't quite muster up enough courage."—A. W. B., San Francisco.

A Verse for Today . . .

The LORD *thy God bringeth thee into a good land, a land of brooks of water, of fountains and depths that spring out of valleys and hills.*—DEUT. 8:7.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across
1—You might buy a box or a book of what?
6—Epoch.
7—Space enclosed or set apart by a partition is what?
10—What is the symbol for nickle?
11—What Bible character worked with Paul in Crete?
13—What are initials of former movie star who wore luminous spectacles?
14—What district in London is famous for its narrow streets?
16—A substitute in office is called what?
17—What are the floors of ships?
18—Painter Corot was born in what city?
20—Who is daughter of Chris, Swedish sea captain, in Eugene O'Neill's drama?
21—Near.
23—What Bible character "walked with God"?
24—Musical note.
26—What is the seat or scene of any (specified) thing?
27—What is a Japanese sash?
28—Who composed music for the current hit "Oklahoma"?

Down
1—Sir Tristan is a character in what opera?
2—Who danced to music of Tom's piping?
3—Pronoun.
4—Sea eagle.
5—According to Mother Goose, Bobby Shaftoe became what?
6—To lubricate.
9—What persons would be familiar with schorses?
12—What are stockings with short legs?
15—Possesses.
16—What French novelist combined adventure with popular science?
17—"From —— to Beersheba."
18—In Mary Howitt's poem, what was reached by winding stair in spider's home?
19—Maid of what place is subject of a poem by Byron?
21—Perform.
22—What French river was scene of battles in World War I?
25—What is another name for Turku, Finland?
26—What State of U. S. is bounded on south by Nevada and Utah (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements.)

Did You Ever Wonder

If All Drawbridges Lift Up?

In most drawbridges, the span which opens to allow the passage of vessels too tall to pass under the closed bridge either tilts up on one end or rises between two towers to a sufficient height to provide clearance, or the movable span revolves in a horizontal arc, turntable fashion, to a position lengthwise of the river.

An entirely different method of providing a passageway for ships was used in a remarkable bridge in Iraq, spanning the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers. The monsoons of that region made high towers too dangerous, so the movable span of the bridge is lowered, instead of raised, dropping far enough into the muddy waters of the river to permit the vessels to pass over it safely.

* * *

How Protein Made from Grass May Supplement Hog and Poultry Rations?

There seems to be a shortage of concentrates which are high in protein value for use in supplementing hog and poultry rations. It also seems that grass is one of the most abundant sources of protein.

Much of the grass or hay is already used for pasture, but it has been suggested that surplus grass otherwise wasted be converted into a non-perishable concentrated form of protein.

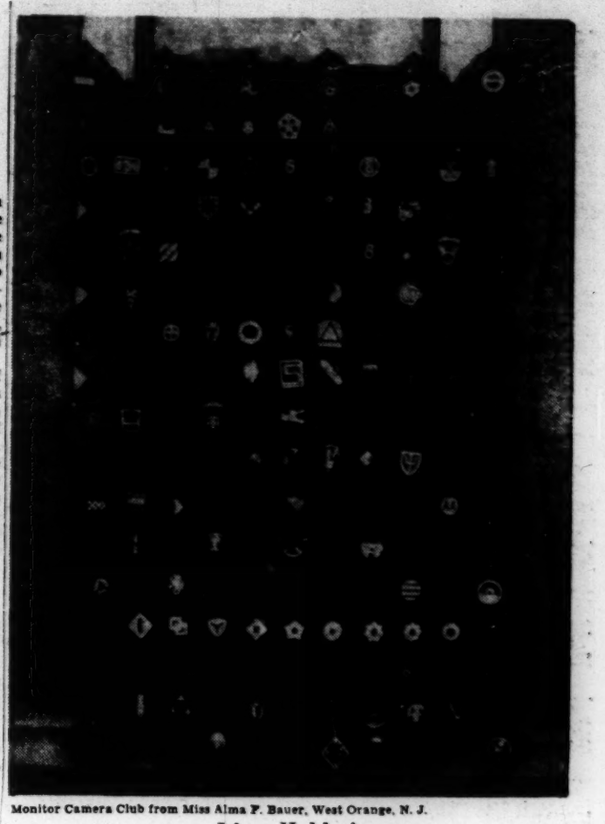
Experiments conducted by J. T. Sullivan of the U. S. Regional Pasture Research Laboratory at State College, Pa., indicate that about 220 pounds of protein could be obtained from a ton of grass.

W. P. Keasbey

Brevities

A proposed paper in the field of nature study: "The gas ration and its effect on the welfare of the picnic ant."—Detroit News.

Allied soldiers in the European theater have been ordered to turn in their diaries, because these books could give away valuable information if they fell into the hands of the enemy. It might comfort Hitler, for instance, to learn how our boys feel about their top sergeants.—Brubaker in The New Yorker.



Monitor Camera Club from Miss Alma F. Bauer, West Orange, N. J.

It's a Hobby!

A collection of Army insignia shoulder patches form the colorful pattern of this unusual afghan.

Today's Quotation

I have loved the stars too fondly to be fearful of the night. — AUTHOR UNKNOWN

In Lighter Vein

Explained

Aunt (inspecting jumper): "And did my little niece knit this all by herself?"

Betty: "Yes, Auntie, all except the hole you put your head through, and that was there when I started."—Exchange.

First Warning

A businessman thought his staff rather lazy and indifferent, so he pinned up the following notice:

"Bread is the staff of life, but that is no reason why the life of our staff should be one continual loaf."—Trade Winds.

NEWS ITEM— THIS YEAR'S VICTORY GARDENERS WILL HAVE MANY NEW VARIETIES OF SEEDS TO PLANT
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YOU DON'T PLANT THESE EGG PLANT SEEDS - YOU JUST PUT THEM UNDER A SETTING HEN AND SHE DOES THE REST
IF YOU DON'T WANT ANY SPAGHETTI BUSHES, WHY NOT PLANT A FEW ROWS OF THESE - THEY GROW SQUARE PEAS - GUARANTEED NOT TO ROLL OFF YOUR KNIFE
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SHHH... COME INSIDE... I'LL SHOW YOU THE FIRST IDEA I'M WORKING ON....
WOW... IT'S DARK... TURN ON A LIGHT....!
JUST HOLD YOUR HORSES ...THIS IS ALL VERY SECRET
THIS IS MY NEW IDEA.... WHAT DO YOU THINK OF IT ??
WHILLIKERS !!! IT'S THE BIGGEST THING SINCE THE INVENTION OF CRACKER JACK !!!

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Guess I'll Practice Up* By RODGERS

I tagged along with Jimmy and the Boss this afternoon until I finally discovered what they're up to-
Oh boy! They're going to promote a pet show with prizes and everything!
And I don't mind telling you I'd like to win a prize or two-
Maybe not for beauty-
But if I practice up on my tricks I might win something!

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Swing Shift* By THE HAGERS

The Nancy headed north once more; I watched the disappearing shore.
But Captain Bill stayed at the wheel, And even missed the evening meal.
That night he came below with twine And hung a hammock next to mine.
"Aunt Jayne showed an aggressive trait; She commandeered my cabin, mate."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, FRIDAY, APRIL 21, 1944 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

National Service Difficulties

The theory of a National Service Law, such as Secretaries Knox and Stimson are again requesting, is good, but so many practical difficulties stand in the way of adoption and application that it seems extremely doubtful whether such a step can now be taken without arousing damaging elements of disunity.

Perhaps the primary difficulty is one of concept. Labor, as represented by the leadership of both the C. I. O. and A. F. of L., and industry, as represented by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers, are opposed because they foresee regimentation.

They are looking at the possible effect of moving workers from one area to another, or of strictly allocating workers to one factory or another. They think of the law as meaning what the Austin-Wadsworth bill means in its black type—namely, a virtual drafting of manpower for employment in private plants for somebody's private profit. They are looking at actual, not moral, results.

The Armed Services, on the other hand, view it more from the standpoint of morale. They believe it would be good for the soldiers in the front lines to feel those at home were under some strict and tangible obligation to back them up with production.

Secretary Knox, particularly, sees a definite advantage in linking the man who builds a ship with the man who fights it. He believes that a National Service Law would help to delineate clearly the difference between war jobs and civilian jobs, and that this would suffice to channel men into essential jobs without actually using the compulsory features of the law.

He believes, too, that such a law could be used to prevent the rush of workers from war plants to plants promising peacetime jobs, and to curtail the turnover in employment that is one of the greatest current threats to war production.

So far as the American people are concerned, there is little enthusiasm for the law. One reason for this is a repugnance to having the uncertainties and contradictions of Selective Service extended to general employment.

The war manpower problem in the past and in the present is one of good management rather than shortage. A strong law might implement good management, but it might also become a wrecking bar in the hands of poor management.

The Armed Services want a National Service Law in the expectation it will bring order to the manpower picture and bring needed workers to essential production. Labor and industry oppose it as superimposing governmental red tape, bureaucracy, ineptitudes on an already confused situation.

At the moment, there doesn't seem to be much area of agreement, or hope of compromise, between these views.

Kings Across the Adriatic

Suggestions that the so-called solution of Italian problem can be a precedent for Yugoslavia will be unwelcome to many Yugoslavs.

The Italian "solution" promises at the moment to perpetuate the monarchy through elevating Prince Humbert of Savoy to new responsibilities. Apparently this course has the approval even of Russia, but that may be because Italian affairs are of less direct interest to Russia than Yugoslav developments must be. The rise of Marshal Tito, backed by Russian influence and at last accepted by the United States and Britain, represents the ascendancy of the federal idea within Yugoslavia.

King Peter is now reported as promising his country a "federal State" if he returns to the throne. This looks like a bow to the inevitable. Students of Yugoslav history recall that after World War One the aims of the Serbian monarchy and those of the federalists were not compatible.

It would be wrong to say that monarchists forced their will on Yugoslavs clearly devoted to some other form of government. Nothing seemed clear in Yugoslavia in those days, if the historians can be believed. In a situation shot through with all sorts of contradictions, the only effective unity was that of a minority who knew what they wanted. They were Serbs devoted to the tradition of Serbia under its kings.

It is possible that some elements in Allied countries will support the monarchistic ideal in Yugoslavia again. But in that country its chances of regaining power seem greatly reduced by the ascendancy of the followers of Marshal Tito and the unfortunate connection between the somewhat discredited Mihailovic forces and King Peter.

Turkey's Chrome

Back of Turkey's sudden decision to stop shipping chrome to Germany are these considerations:

(1) Germany is going to lose the war; Turkey, if she is to retain prestige and privileges, such as postwar trade and credit, must soon do something noticeable toward a United Nations victory.

(2) Turkey has political fences to mend not only among Allied statesmen but among the peoples who have lately heard of increased shipments of chrome to Germany.

(3) The transportation system over which these shipments must go from Turkey to Germany lie through the Balkans, where disorganization may soon impede them in any case.

(4) Every day of Russian victories and Anglo-American raiding of the Continent reduces perceptibly the risks Turkey must run to make good her position.

This position is "not as a neutral but as an ally of the British and their allies," to quote the phrase employed by the Turkish Foreign Minister when he addressed the Turkish Parliament on chrome shipments. Some contributions to the common cause are expected of an ally before all the risks run out. As in war so in diplomacy "too little and too late" are a loser's slogan.

But There Is the Public

"To say that the Army will tolerate blundering, or endeavor to cover it up, is simply not true." We believe Secretary Stimson was sincere in making this statement about the belated disclosure that a second group of American planes was shot down by Allied gunfire during the invasion of Sicily. But we still believe the Army blundered in not making the facts public.

To say that the incident occurred in a sector controlled by the British does not really explain. If there had been a great success in that sector, would the public be ignorant of it nine months after? To say that the causes are so complicated that to disclose them would aid the enemy does not really explain. Would the enemy have been aided more by a simple Army statement than he has been by having the incident disclosed by a radio columnist?

That even after the bad public reaction to secrecy about the first case of this kind the Army did not tell about the second might be taken as a sign that the Army still doesn't see the value of frankness about bad news. It may feel that the bare facts will create false impressions. Or that parents of men lost in a tragic blunder — and perhaps even the public—gain nothing but bitterness from such disclosures. But that is to forget the basic values of truth-telling. That is to overlook the essential element of confidence which comes from knowing that failures and defeats are being reported as well as successes and victories. We do not believe the public need accept as inevitable either mistakes or failure to report them.

"Freedom From Want"

Better standards of living for multitudes of workers throughout the world will eventually result from the International Labor Conference in Philadelphia, if its plans are made effective. Not alone the now familiar "forgotten man" of modern industrial life will benefit, but the "unknown man" of many backward nations.

No such international conclave devoted to specific measures for the help of working men and women—and also of management—has ever been held before. The I. L. O. conference is looked to by the United Nations to indicate the means to give realization to Article Five of the Atlantic Charter—"the fullest collaboration between all nations in the economic field with the object of securing for all improved labor standards, economic advancement and social security."

The system of slave labor which the Germans have instituted on a scale unknown since antiquity is now apparently to be followed by an unparalleled effort to broaden industrial and social freedom.

So huge indeed is the difference in treatment of workers that the program of the International Labor Organization will doubtless have rare propaganda value. In addition to the objects sought by the leading governments, the I. L. O. itself seeks to enlarge its duties, so as to become a much more useful technical source in promoting the economic and social welfare of workers.

His Supply Lines Aren't So Extended, But—

Our Readers Say—

Crisis in the Holy Land?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Two recent articles on Palestine seemed to me to be lacking in the appreciation of several important facts.

First, "Crisis Looms in Holy Land Unless Truce Renewed," by Joseph Harrison, your Cairo staff man. What truce? Surely, the White Paper promulgated by the appeasers of Chamberlain's day is not meant, inasmuch as it is a set of extremely unfavorable conditions concerning Jewish immigration and land sales—conditions never agreed to by either Jews or Arabs and which were declared in violation of the Mandate by the League of Nations Mandates Commission.

The truce Mr. Harrison evidently means but does not say is the remarkable self-restraint on the part of the Jewish community in Palestine in the face of repeated antagonisms by the Colonial Administration. The Jews, unlike the Arabs, were too busy winning the war to engage in political machinations, propaganda of the Pan-Arab type, and threats. Although the Colonial administration threw every obstacle in the way of Jewish enlistment in the armed forces, over 30,000 young Jewish men and women—out of a population of 550,000 Jews—have enlisted in the British Army.

Can Iraq or any Arab countries which were playing ball with the Axis until the Allies started winning match this record? Or can they match the record of forty million dollars' worth of vital war goods and precision instruments turned out by the Jewish community in the Jewish National Home?

The "neutral" observers Mr. Harrison mentions, if they were not so handicapped by a Colonial-Office mentality, might point out who really oppose Jewish immigration:

1. Colonial officials who want to rule Palestine by pitting Moslem against Jew.

2. British businessmen anxious to prevent the industrialization of Palestine lest some Near Eastern markets be lost.

3. The rich Arab landowners—effendi—who live in Syria and Egypt and who hold the Arab fellahin as tenant farmers and sharecroppers. They fear Jewish immigration because the Jewish people have raised the standards of the country and now the fellahin are demanding better wages and a higher standard-of-living.

Have the Arabs gained anything from Jewish immigration?

1. Over half-a-million Arabs have entered Palestine in the last 25 years to seek a living afforded by Jewish immigration.

2. The very high infant mortality and sick rate among the Arabs has been lowered tremendously by the fact that all Jewish hospitals and agencies are open to Arab as well as Jew. Even Ibn Saud, the enemy of Jewish Palestine, recently came to Jerusalem to receive treatment from the Hadassah-Rothschild Hebrew University Hospital!

Mr. Harrison is quick to point out that there is a clash of ideology among the Jewish community (which is only natural in a highly educated society). He fails to indicate deep rifts among the Arabs in Palestine, rifts which have caused bloodshed. Far more Arabs slew Arabs in the 1936 "riots" than Arabs slew Jews. Also, while there are certain differences in the Jewish community, upon one thing all factions are united: Palestine must provide a haven for the Jews and must, in the words of the Balfour Declaration, be a "Jewish National Home."

For this goal and for the continuation of Jewish immigration Palestine Jews will fight as bitterly and as savagely as did the Jews in the Warsaw Ghetto.

Roxbury, Mass. (Pvt.) HARVEY SCHRIER

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Although the headline reference to a "truce" somewhat oversimplified Mr. Harrison's dispatch, a state of suspension has, in fact, existed.

Private Schrier does not mention the British moves which extended the immigration limitations beyond the recent deadline of March 31. His reference to the "self-restraint" of the Jewish community is accurate only in part for there are instances of provocation on both sides. His argument appears unconscious of problems involved in Jewish enlistments and efforts of many British officials to solve the Palestine problem.

This newspaper assumes no responsibilities for statements of opinions in letters from its readers.

Better Utilization Of Manpower

The Wide Horizon

By Frederic R. Whitney
Regional Chief, Manpower Utilization Division War Manpower Commission, Boston

The most important war manpower problem now has become the more effective utilization of the war workers already employed.

Since the mobilization-of-labor phase of the war program is nearing completion, the immediate emphasis centers today on the job utilization.

What we are working for is to turn out more production with a dwindling supply of manpower.

Incidentally we are not advocates of working people harder, but of making their work easier.

* * *

Utilization means making the most efficient use of a plant's resources. Often this is a question of finding better ways of doing the job. Investigation frequently shows a man using a machine only 25 per cent of the time. The rest he spends waiting for materials to be brought up, waiting for tools, waiting for instructions from the foreman, etc.

Such delays are not the fault of the workman, but of the management in not planning that job rightly—a weakness in production controls. Ordinarily we don't find loafing as such, but we find idleness because management has failed to do the things that management ought to do. The reasons may be many and reasonable.

In many cases plant expansion, for instance, has been so great and so sudden that management hasn't been able to make all its adjustments yet.

Our big task is to show management, where needed, the opportunities. However we can only point the way. With so many plants, we can't possibly do the job in detail. We are trying as much as possible to help firms to do their own utilization jobs.

* * *

Advantages resulting from such improvements as we are advocating include reduction in labor cost, reduction in labor waste, better quality control, shortening of the time interval, and an increase in the productive capacity of the plant.

Every organization ought to have a methods department. This is a fundamental in any manufacturing establishment. There should be somebody charged with the responsibility of developing new methods. A company should never be satisfied with things as they are. The opportunity for improvement is endless.

Mirror of World Opinion

When Will Men Learn?

The more intelligent a man is, the more truth he finds in the Bible. . . . The Bible is God speaking to man. He speaks to every reader in different accents. . . .

The reason society is in its present condition is that man has never learned to believe in God. The creature refuses to acknowledge he has a creator. The prisoner spurns the air. The slave of vice remains in bondage rather than transform himself into the son of God. . . .

The essence of religious living is the intelligence to serve God in preference to mammon. But what does man do? How does man react when he is obliged to choose between the higher values and the lower? With amazing obtuseness, man chooses wrongly—material riches in preference to freedom; the flattery of others in preference to self-respect; the pleasures of indolence and vice in preference to the vitality of body and soul.

So little do men believe God that they think they can have their cake and eat it, too. They do believe they can serve two masters. When forced by inexorable circumstance to choose, however, most take mammon. Some prefer God. These are the free men, the aristocrats of earth and the saints of heaven. Against them there is no law.—Editorial in the *Paducah* (Ky.) *Sun-Democrat*.

What to Do About Morale?

An Intimate Message From Washington

By Mary Hornaday

Just at this point the Army and Navy are quite concerned about the low ebb in the morale of troops behind the lines overseas.

Secretary of the Navy Knox stopped in the middle of his testimony on OPA extension the other day to tell Senators that the lag of interest and concentration among non-fighting soldiers has become such that it is now the concern of every troop commander.

As Secretary Knox explained it, enthusiasm for military life and the spirit of adventure entailed in setting out for foreign shores has worn off. The fortitude and determination necessary for carrying on the war over a long period—with all the arduous tasks this involves—have not yet been achieved.

Secretary of War Stimson told a group of women who called on him yesterday in behalf of a National Service Act that he was about to meet with Secretary Knox on the morale problem. He compared the present situation "when a great crisis" is approaching to the situation the Allies were in in 1918 when they heard "the Yanks are coming."

"Our allies," he recalled, "had been fighting for four years. They were very tired. News that the Yanks were coming was like the approach of dawn in a sickroom after a night of tribulation. It was not so much the material and men sent in, though that was great. It was more that a united nation with its great strength was coming."

At this point in this war, there is no such stimulant in sight. The invasion? Maybe yes, maybe no. It is doubtful that even word that "D-Day" has actually come will have the electrifying effect on bored and apprehensive troops behind the lines that is expected in some quarters.

There is no concern about the fighting troops. Once they get into battle, they fight well. Perhaps not with the enthusiasm that could be expected from a race of young men trained up for war—but they fight. Men who have watched them say it is simply because their buddies expect them to do the job and they do.

For the most part, American troops, even when they are in battle, aren't angry and they aren't idealistic. Either attitude would make them good fighters. It would be a rather difficult job to make a peace-loving people such as are Americans angry enough to become a race of ferocious fighters. It would be easier to give them a spark of the vision and determination that Washington's men had at Valley Forge.

But how to do it? That is what Army and Navy chieftains are pondering.

Ever since the beginning of the war, there has been an undercurrent feeling that American troops have no true sense of why this country is in the war. Carried abroad with them, this apathy often deteriorates into bickering with the Allies—especially over lend-lease.

There is a great deal of misunderstanding about this "fire-hose" mechanism in the minds of the average GI. A traveler just back from the battlefront saw how this misunderstanding becomes resentment when a GI trying to thumb a ride is passed up by a British officer driving an American jeep. "Why, that's mine," the boy immediately thinks.

Congress is about to renew lend-lease for another year. When the extension is signed, would be a good time for the Army to explain in a simple, brief statement, handed down to every soldier through his commanding officer, just why sending our equipment to other nations benefits us.

Finding too many men a bit short in the necessary determination to finish the war in a hurry, the military chiefs have taken to blaming laxness on the home front. There is no doubt that men overseas are still disturbed about strikes. Actually, production time lost by strikes is still less than 1 per cent of that available, according to the Labor Department, but most men overseas have magnified the loss way beyond this by their anger that there should be any strikes in war at all. It is as a morale-builder that the Army and Navy are still plugging for a National Service Act for everybody on the home front.

Chaplains can and are doing much to give men overseas the inspiration, but as Capt. Robert D. Workman, Chief Chaplain of the Navy, pointed out in Naples yesterday, the Protestant churches have failed to provide all that are necessary. The Navy is short of its March quota by 400 chaplains—all in the Protestant allotment.

It's easy for the home front to blame the military and the military to blame the home front, but they both need less apprehension and more determination to hasten the approach of that new dawn the whole world is awaiting.

Pickwickian Britain

American soldiers in rurals districts of West Suffolk say they often feel they are taking part in scenes from "Pickwick Papers." Highlight of these trans-Atlantic peeps into nineteenth-century Britain occurred recently when wartime restrictions brought to a by-election in the district characteristics of the Eatenswill election described by Charles Dickens.

"Spring vans paraded the streets for accommodation of the voters," records Mr. Pickwick. Gasoline shortage in the 1944 election also forced voters from 140 scattered villages to fall back on Pickwickian modes of travel to get to polling booths. All types of antiquated carriages were dusted down and polished up for the occasion. Many country folk "made a day of it." They rode in from remote districts in a tall old-fashioned phaeton dug up from the coach-house of a neighboring Marquess. Over convoy-dented roads, villagers came in high dog-carts and governess-carts, and in waggonettes. Farm-hands on hay wains and carts drawn by stout "Suffolk punches" were greeted with whistles and shouts by United States Air Force boys in passing jeeps. Some voters came on horseback, but many came by shanks' mare, tramping miles, and taking advantage of the shortcuts over field and farm they'd known since they were children. One gray-beard, oldest inhabitant of his village, tramped ten miles to vote.

Polling continued long after black-out curtains hid friendly lights in cottage windows. Twinkling of torches or storm-lanterns in lanes heralded the approach of those who had stayed for "a bite o' supper" after a day's work in the fields.

Electioneering on market day would have furnished pages of notes for Mr. Pickwick's diary. At a big cattle market, a corn market, and a street market in the center of the old Abbey town, candidates talked to constituents from remote corners of the scattered division. From market hustings they detailed their respective programs for improving living and working conditions.

Wartime economy precluded any festive dressing up of the town such as Charles Dickens described when "large blue silk flags were flying from the windows of the Town Arms Inn, and bills were posted in every sash." Arriving three days before polling, I could scarcely discover any signs of the election. After walking a mile from the station I saw one car with a voting sticker on it on the market square. It was the candidate's car. There were no flags or rosettes. Neither were green parasols used as vote-catchers as in the story told to Mr. Pickwick: "We had a tea party here last night—five and forty women my dear sir—and gave every one of them a green parasol when she went away." This "secured all their husbands and half their brothers—beats stockings, and flannel, and all that sort of thing hollow."

Mr. Pickwick describes the press arrangements at Eatenswill. News was given to the editor of the local Gazette, "a tall, thin man, with . . . a face in which solemn importance was blended with a look of unfathomable profundity." In contrast to this one-man show, both 1944 candidates held business-like press conferences each morning, attended by reporters on national dailies and world agencies who went straight on from one conference to the other.

In the evenings, candidates went out to speak at meetings in distant villages. I went with one of the candidates on one of these tours. Leaving the Angel Hotel, which still has its Pickwickian room, we motored over the flat Fenland country as the setting sun silhouetted leafless trees on the horizon. Passing through villages linked with Roman and Norman times by ancient churches, we stopped at gas-lighted village schoolrooms to address groups of villagers.

Emerging from the last meeting in a wooden mission hall we suddenly stepped back into the twentieth century. On the horizon a semicircle of glittering star shells showed where flak from anti-aircraft barrage was fighting Nazi planes. In fields on either side, searchlight beams and lighted control towers guided American bombers home after the day's operations.

Here was the world from which our American friends had peeped into Pickwickian England.

MELITA SPRAGGE

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